

هنا صوت القليل

INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1974

Established 1887

## 16 Children, 9 Others Die In Terror Raid in Israel



From Wire Dispatches  
MAALOT, Israel, May 15.—Israeli troops stormed a schoolhouse where three Palestinian guerrillas were holding more than 35 students hostage today and killed the Arabs in a close-range battle that also left 16 children dead and 10 wounded or injured.



Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan (center) getting report from Maalot resident.

said. He indicated that the government had agreed to the move. Both Mr. Peres and Gen. Gur refused to say whether Israel would make a reprisal raid across its frontiers to avenge the victims, as Israeli forces have customarily done in the past.

But Mrs. Meir warned that Israel would do everything it can to "chop off the hands" of Arab terrorists and safeguard the borders.

The guerrillas began with an ambush of a bus carrying Arab women, killing two and wounding seven. They then invaded a home and killed the family of four before taking over the schoolhouse where vacationing pupils from a religious high school were sleeping. About 22, including a couple of teachers, escaped during the day, but some 85 were still in the school at the time of the Israeli attack.

Mr. Peres said the order was given for the troops to storm the shuttered building when it became clear that the guerrillas were not going to extend their deadline.

Fifty soldiers firing automatic weapons and rocket-propelled grenades charged the building at 5:30 p.m., prompting the guerrillas to open fire on the hostages and the attackers.

Gen. Gur said of the Israelis' initiative in starting the battle, "It succeeded for the most part."

"Two of the terrorists were wounded by the first shots and couldn't operate the charge explosives to blow up the building, and then they started shooting inside and outside the building, some of it directed at the children," he said.

"A short battle then developed (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3.)

### On First Ballot

## Scheel Elected President in Bonn

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BOONN, May 15.—Walter Scheel, the foreign minister and a rising chancellor, today was elected president of West Germany's fourth president, ensuring the continuation of the governing coalition.

Mr. Scheel, who will be the second Free Democrat to hold a presidency, was elected on the first round of balloting. He received 530 votes to 498 for Gerhard von Weizsäcker, the candidate of the Christian Democratic opposition.

The election itself is not without political significance, but its immediate import is that it marks the way for the Social Democrats to return to power.

Mr. Scheel, 56, succeeded the late Konrad Adenauer, who served as chancellor for 17 years. He was elected in the wake of a spy scandal.

Right up to the end, there was fear in Social Democratic circles that leftist SPD delegates to the Federal Assembly—which meets only to elect a president—would refuse to vote for Mr. Scheel out of anger at the way some Free Democrats behaved in the spy scandal.

Future at Stake

If only 16 of the 469 Social Democratic electors had chosen his cousin, Mr. Scheel would have failed to get the necessary simple majority on the first two ballots. But Mr. Brandt and SPD parliamentary leader Herbert Wehner cracked the whip hard on

reluctant delegates, warning them that the future of the Social Democratic-Free Democrat government was at stake.

In the end, only four delegates failed to follow the coalition whip, and the election of Mr. Scheel as the new chancellor was practically assured.

This behind-the-scenes drama was hardly comparable to the tension during the 1959 election, when Gustav Heinemann was elected president on the third round of balloting. The vote then

marked the historic switch of the Free Democrats, who joined with the Social Democrats for the first time to elect Mr. Heinemann, a Social Democrat.

The alliance was followed later that year by the formation of the Brandt-Scheel government, after national elections. That government lasted until 10 days ago, when revelations associated with the uncovering of East German spy Guenter Guillaume, one of Mr. Brandt's personal aides, led to the chancellor's resignation.

In the ensuing scramble to avoid responsibility for the spy affair, Free Democratic Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher did his best to shift the blame despite his ultimate responsibility for the security services here.

Not Available for Job

He succeeded in putting the blame on a Social Democratic minister, Horst Ehmke, who at one time ran the chancellor's office. Mr. Ehmke then announced that he was not available for a cabinet job in Mr. Scheel's new government.

Mr. Genscher, on the other hand, moves up in the FDP to become foreign minister and vice-chancellor, succeeding Mr. Scheel. The thought that he was not only getting away with his political ploy but moving up in the political hierarchy caused deep rumblings within the Social Democratic rank and file.

These rumblings were at least temporarily stifled today, as the 1,033 representatives who form the Federal Assembly filed into the Beethoven Hall in Bonn. For the first time, the assembly could not meet in Berlin: Because of the four-power Berlin agreement, such federal gatherings there are barred now.

Mr. Scheel takes office July 1. Following his election, the 54-year-old politician said his aim was "to be President of all the people."

He stressed that although the presidency here holds little actual power, the man in that office can exercise considerable moral pressure. As a "convinced and engaged European" who had spent most of his recent years trying to push forward European unity, he said he was "satisfied it had not gone further."

At the same time, he said he was optimistic that the present confused state of European affairs would improve.

Los Angeles Times

### For Impeachment Inquiry

## House Unit Votes to Subpoena 11 More Tapes, Nixon Diaries

By Robert Sincir

WASHINGTON, May 15 (UPI).—The House Judiciary Committee, rejecting White House claims that all relevant Watergate evidence had already been released, voted overwhelmingly today to subpoena additional presidential tapes and documents for its impeachment inquiry.

The panel voted, 37 to 1, to subpoena the tapes of 11 conversations—two on April 4, 1972, six on June 20, 1972, and three on June 23, 1972. The Watergate break-in occurred on June 17, 1972.

The lone dissenter was the ranking minority member, Rep. Edward Hutchinson, R-Mich., who has consistently opposed all presidential subpoenas on grounds that they are unenforceable.

The committee then approved a second subpoena. In a series of four votes, the panel demanded Mr. Nixon's diaries for nine months in 1972 and 1973. The votes all were won by substantial majorities, though not as great as that for the vote on the tapes.

Meanwhile, in a related development, President Nixon waived executive privilege and permitted Alexander Haig Jr., his chief of staff, to testify before the Senate Watergate committee today. Sen. Sam Ervin Jr., the panel's chairman, said.

"He's answered every question we've put to him so far," Sen. Ervin said after Gen. Haig had been before the committee for 1 1/2 hours.

The waiver of executive privilege extended only to questions about the use of a \$100,000 payment made by representatives of billionaire Howard Hughes four years ago to Charles (Bebe) Rebozo, the President's close personal friend, Sen. Ervin said.

"We learned there was considerable discussion in the White House about the Hughes money from May of 1973 on," Sen. Ervin said of Gen. Haig's testimony.

Mr. Rebozo returned the money in the spring of 1973. He said he did not use it for any purpose. Herbert Kalmbach, Mr. Nixon's former personal lawyer, is said to have told the committee that Mr. Rebozo loaned the money to Mr. Nixon's two brothers, the President's personal secretary, Rose Mary Woods, and others.

Gen. Haig had refused to testify to the panel May 2.

The panel met in open session to consider the subpoena. Chief White House Watergate attorney James St. Clair was permitted to (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)



John Doar

tional 46 tapes relating to conversations about the milk cooperatives' campaign contributions and 23 tapes relating to the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. anti-trust settlement.

The panel met in open session to consider the subpoena. Chief White House Watergate attorney James St. Clair was permitted to (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

### He Asks Action Against Raiders

## Kissinger Effort Threatened By Palestinian Terror Attack

JERUSALEM, May 15 (UPI).—The Arab guerrillas' seizure of Israeli children and the ensuing gunbattle that left 24 dead further threatened the success of U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's peace efforts today and delayed them by a day.

In a strong appeal, believed directed partly at Syria, Mr. Kissinger called on all responsible governments to condemn such acts and deal with the guerrillas "severely."

With the Israeli cabinet fully occupied all day with the agonizing question of how to cope with the situation, Mr. Kissinger was unable to meet as scheduled with Premier Golda Meir about his deadlocked efforts to establish a cease-fire line on the Golan Heights and bring about a military disengagement between Israel and Syria.

Instead, he will meet with her tomorrow morning before his fifth shuttle to Damascus to confer with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, a day late.

By Tomorrow

By tomorrow night, when Mr. Kissinger is to return to Jerusalem, he is expected to know whether he can succeed in getting agreement on a cease-fire line on this trip.

With time running out, the prospects appear dimmer. Mr. Kissinger did not appear to have given up all hope. Waiting to resume his diplomatic efforts, he told reporters that Israel and Syria are "moving toward each other and not away."

But, at a minimum, Mr. Kissinger's mission has been delayed by the tragedy at Maalot, scene of a shootout by Israeli soldiers and Arab guerrillas who had seized children as hostages.

At a maximum, the terrorists' action could poison the political atmosphere in Israel and, if the Israelis retaliate as they have before, make a settlement more difficult.

A high American official has emphasized in the last few days that the gap between Israel and Syria has greatly narrowed. It is small in distance, the official said, but the two countries still may not be able to bring themselves to make the final concessions necessary to bridge it during this Kissinger trip.

If not, the official said, Mr. Kissinger planned to return to the area in several weeks, when they have had time to reconsider. Once the basic question of where a cease-fire line should be drawn on the Golan Heights is decided, the official said, the

other issues of a buffer zone, a thinning-out of forces and the role of the United Nations in policing the agreement will tend to fall into place.

Information Minister Shimon Peres said the government had appreciated Mr. Kissinger's statement of condemnation and that he was kept more or less informed of what was happening at Maalot.

But he said no cabinet minister was able to think of anything today but how to free the trapped children, and he refused all questions about the effect of the incident on the Kissinger mission.

There was little doubt in the minds of American officials that the timing of the attack was aimed at wrecking Mr. Kissinger's efforts. Mr. Kissinger must be back in Washington by Sunday night at the latest.

### Egyptians Worried About Consequences

CAIRO, May 15 (NYT).—Egyptian officials tonight said they hoped the "tragedy in Maalot" would not sidetrack or delay the search for a durable peace in the Middle East.

There was anxiety among diplomats from moderate Arab countries that the death of a number of Israeli children at the hands of Palestinian guerrillas could lead to a breakdown of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's mediation effort.

If Mr. Kissinger's mission were to break down now, at the moment when emotional tension on all sides is at its highest, the area might well slip back into all-out war, one diplomatic observer said. Mr. Kissinger had been scheduled to come to Cairo tomorrow, according to U.S. Embassy officials, but his visit has been put off for the time being in the aftermath of the guerrilla attack.

A high official, speaking privately, said that Egypt condemned all acts of violence against innocent people.

"But," he added, "this tragic event occurred on the 26th anniversary of the partition of Palestine. The rights of the Palestinians have been systematically ignored all these years, and desperation is the result."

He said the tragedy should prompt all parties involved to focus their attention on the underlying causes and to go ahead "even more urgently with the search for a durable peace that includes self-determination for the Palestinians."

## Spínola Becomes President, Urges African Settlement

LISBON, May 15 (AP).—Gen. Spínola became president of Portugal today and called for a settlement of the issue of Portuguese territories in Africa "by all the people who live there."

"We will have to leave them the liberty of decision. In Africa, here, let us avoid by all means the force of minorities, who they may be, can hinder the development of the democratic process now under way," said.

Referring to plans for general elections to be held after his new term, he said: "When this mission is over and power handed over to the president that the army has freely chosen, I shall turn to the armed forces, from which I have never separated myself and to which I shall go conscious of having fulfilled duty."

Gen. Spínola said that the army will get a provisional plan-drafted government tomorrow ready to carry out the

ideals of the April 25 military coup that put him into power. He explained that "it will be... a government without parties because it includes all the parties, a government without parties and tendencies because all tendencies are included, a government without a program, because its program is that of the movement of the armed forces."

He warned against popular disorders and the danger of dictatorship.

"Democracy is not anarchy," he told an audience of political leaders and diplomats at Quiluz Palace.

He promised that a free parliament would be elected.

He said the entry of the liberation movements into the free political arena will be the proof of their idealism and their most useful contribution to the political education of the African people.

Gen. Spínola picked liberal lawyer Adelino da Palma Carlos as premier of the new government.

There are two Communists in the cabinet, Alvaro Cunhal, the 60-year-old head of the party, who became minister without portfolio, and Avelino Pacheco Gonçalves, named minister of labor.

Portugal will be getting Communists in its government for the first time. It will be the second NATO country after Iceland, to have Communist ministers.

Mário Soares, leader of the Portuguese Socialist party, who returned from exile after the armed forces coup, was named foreign minister.

Francisco Salgado Zenha, also a Socialist, was named minister of justice. Another Socialist, Raul Bego, director of the newspaper La Republica, was named information minister.

Earlier the military junta announced the retirement of 42 general officers, including Gen. Euzébio de Azeiteiro, who formerly commanded Portuguese forces in Mozambique.



VETERAN LEADERS—Helmut Schmidt (left), West German chancellor-designate, sits in the same row with three of his predecessors during the presidential election ceremony in Bonn. Beside him (left to right) are: Willy Brandt,

who served as chancellor from 1969-1974; Social Democratic Deputy Chairman Herbert Wehner; Kurt-Georg Kiesinger, chancellor from 1966-1969, and Ludwig Erhard, who served as chancellor of West Germany from 1963-1966.



## Political Crisis Ended

## Danish Splinter Party Gives Premier Majority on Tax Bill

COPENHAGEN, May 15 (AP).—Denmark's weeklong political crisis ended today when last-minute efforts got a majority for the government's controversial import-curbing sales tax bill and averted the threat of the government's fall and a calling of new elections.

One of the prices paid by Pre-

## 500 in U.K. Balk At Halting Work On Subs for Chile

LONDON, May 15 (UPI).—About 500 shipbuilding workers rebelled today against a campaign by the National Engineering Union and leftist politicians to halt the delivery of four warships to Chile.

In a mass meeting, the engineering workers voted to reject the union's demand to cease work on two Chilean submarines they are building in Scotland.

The union had ordered a halt to work on the submarines and two frigates earlier this week because they could "be used against the Chilean people" by the military junta in Santiago.

The union's move came after

leftist cabinet ministers failed in an attempt to get Foreign Minister James Callaghan to cancel the \$60-million (\$144-million) contract.

The warships have been the only exception in the 10-week-old Labor government's policy of halting arms sales to regimes it considers undesirable, in what has been dubbed anti-gunboat diplomacy.

## Gligorov Will Head Yugoslav Parliament

BELOGRADE, May 15 (UPI).—A newly constituted Yugoslav parliament today held its opening session and elected Kiro Gligorov, an economics expert, as its president.

The parliament has a wider representational basis than before. The recently proclaimed constitution was structured to give more political and economic power to ordinary workers.

Most of the delegates are newcomers. With more than 100 laborers making up about one-third of the number of delegates. All, however, are veteran Communist party officials.

mler Poul Hartling's minority Liberal government and a number of non-Socialist parties was public acceptance of Mogens Glistrup's anti-tax, anti-bureaucracy Progress party as "a responsible political party."

Mr. Glistrup, ostracized and ridiculed since he was elected to the Folketing (parliament) on a wave of taxpayer discontent last December, put his party's 27 votes behind the government in return for firm pledges that income taxes and public expenditures would be cut next year and his splinter party be accepted as an equal, respectable partner.

Later today, the Folketing, weary after a week of negotiations and long sessions, voted to approve the proposed sales tax increases.

Threats of Strikes

The end of the crisis came at a time when few political observers thought elections could be avoided.

But as the Folketing relaxed, after days of pressure, threats of extensive strikes to protest the sales taxes came from across the country.

The bills will increase taxes by up to 50 percent on cars, household appliances, cigarettes, liquor and wines.

Since last Thursday, close to 100,000 workers have joined in a series of one-day strikes and demonstrations to demand Mr. Hartling's resignation and protest the taxes.

Mr. Glistrup's anti-tax party held the key to the parliamentary situation after Mr. Hartling failed to compromise with the Social Democrats, the biggest party, which insisted that the sales tax measures be made part of much broader, long-term agreement on economic policies.

After Mr. Glistrup sided with the government, only three of the 10 parties in the Folketing—Social Democrats, Marxist Socialists and Communists—remained resolved to vote against the government bills.

## EEC in Bid to Comecon

MOSCOW, May 15 (UPI).—The European Economic Community today informed Comecon, the East European trading bloc, that it is ready to start talks on cooperation.



OUT OF ACTION—An Israeli soldier dismantles one of three Katyusha rockets that were found aimed at central Jerusalem, which is seen in background, three miles away.

## Guerrillas, Israelis in Shootout

## 16 Children, 9 Others Die in Mideast Terror

(Continued from Page 1)

for several minutes until the three (Palestinians) were killed.

One of the student hostages said many of the students hugged the floor while others leaped out of the windows, some of them from the third story. A nurse said as many as 30 may have suffered broken bones in jumping.

"The soldiers came inside," the youth said. "The guerrillas started to shoot into the air and then at the children. The children laid down on the floor but some jumped out of the windows and the guerrillas shot at them." Two explosions rocked the building and an Israeli smoke screen was laid down to cover the charge. The building was cordoned off later, but officials who went inside said it was a mass of wreckage splattered with blood and bullet holes.

"It was 5:30 and they (the guerrillas) were telling us not to worry," one of the unharmed girl hostages said. "Not even until eight o'clock. And then all of a sudden there was shooting all over."

Townpeople, late at the decision to storm the building, crowded around Defense Minister Dayan after the smoke cleared, shouting abuse at him. He had been on the scene most of the day and rushed to the building when the shooting was over.

Mr. Feres said the decision to charge the building came at the last minute when contact could not be made with the guerrillas through French Ambassador Jean Herly, who was a go-between at the behest of the guerrillas.

Guerrilla Warning

The guerrillas shouted from a shattered window: "We shall hold out. Don't try to drag this out. Get in touch with the lives of your children..."

"If you fail to stand by the timetable, we will blow this place up with everything and everybody still inside."

Besides the children who escaped during the day, the guerrillas sent two more to carry the list of prisoners they wanted released. The list was handed to Mr. Dayan, who was flown im-

mediately to Jerusalem to consult with the cabinet.

The guerrillas, members of the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, demanded that the freed prisoners be flown to Damascus or Nicosia, Cyprus.

Military sources said two of the prisoners had been taken to the school to tell the guerrillas that the others were being gathered. But there was no indication that the three would accept an extension of the deadline.

A front statement from Damascus said the guerrillas demanded the release of 26 prisoners. Of these 16 were on a list presented by the guerrillas to the Israelis. Five were to be selected by two of the prisoners named on the list and the Israelis themselves were to select five.

The spokesman said the guerrillas' list of 16 included three members of the "Red Front" convicted of spying for the Arabs last year. One of the three was Daoud Turki, leader of the ring. Another name on the guerrillas' list was that of Mohammed Hassan Ghriat, a former Israeli Army sergeant jailed on charges of collaborating with the Palestinian guerrillas.

From Damascus, the Marxist front said "a disaster took place and it is Israel's responsibility to bear the consequences."

A later front statement said: "It has been proved that the Israeli command was preparing a treacherous trick at the same time the negotiations were going on for the exchange of prisoners."

"By this treacherous attack, the Israeli command supplied proof that it does not care for the lives of its citizens despite all its claims, and that it only cares for its political interests," the statement said.

The front organization charged that Israel "modified the Roman and French ambassadors that it approved demands for the release of the prisoners, even while making preparations to storm the school building." The front, without explaining the source of its information, also denied that its guerrillas had begun the shooting in the school.

The Israelis, however, said that the French and Romanian ambassadors had been unable to approach the school to negotiate because the necessary passwords had failed to arrive from Paris and Bucharest. Mrs. Mel and other Israeli officials denied that Israel had resorted to trickery in agreeing to release the prisoners.

Pipeline Blown Up

Police had issued a public warning less than 24 hours earlier to beware of terrorist attacks today, the 26th anniversary of Israel's independence. It was celebrated last month, under the Jewish calendar.

Saboteurs also blew up a pipeline at Israel's biggest oil refinery in Haifa port, and police dismantled three Katyusha rockets aimed at the heart of Jerusalem from near a UN unit's headquarters.

The three guerrillas in today's raid were identified in a communiqué from Beirut as Ali Ahmed Hassan, 37, a native of Haifa, who had been imprisoned in Jordan for an unspecified duration; Ahmed Saleh Nayef, 30, a car mechanic born near Jerusalem; and Asaad Abdel Rahim, 23, a member of the Israeli Communist party who had been imprisoned by the Israelis.

Israeli planes struck at Arab guerrilla bases in southern Lebanon today, attacking targets where, Israel claims, guerrillas operating across the border are concentrated. It was the third straight day of raids there.

Israeli planes also bombed and strafed Syrian targets on the Golan Heights front today, the Israeli high command said. They hit Syrian positions on Mount Hermon in the afternoon.

## Hopes for Peace Effort Sag

## Raid Deepens Syrians' Pessimism

By Juan de Onis

DAMASCUS, May 15 (NYT).—The Palestinian guerrilla attack on an Israeli school deepened the pessimism today among Syrian officials involved in negotiations with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to reach a military-disengagement agreement with Israel.

Throughout the Arab Middle East there was a sense of crisis concerning Mr. Kissinger's mission. Syria renewed its call for an urgent conference of Arab chiefs of state to review the situation.

In Lebanon, where armed Palestinian groups in the Mount Hermon foothills have drawn Israeli air strikes during the last week, there were fears of a major Israeli reprisal attack, despite official denials that the guerrillas had been based in Lebanon.

## Part of Offensive

A guerrilla organization, which assumed official responsibility for the attack, presented this raid and several other sabotage incidents as part of an offensive under way by guerrilla groups operating within Israel.

Syrian officials, who had been expecting Mr. Kissinger to return from Israel this afternoon and spend the evening here as the guest of President Hafez al-Assad, were noticeably disappointed this afternoon when U.S. officials here received a Kissinger message saying "not today."

Syrian officials said that "overall peace in the region is more important than any incident," and they expressed the hope that Mr. Kissinger would continue his efforts. He is expected to stop here tomorrow morning before going on to Cairo.

But uncertainty over what reprisal Israel may take for the killing of the young Israelis at the school in Maalot cast a heavy cloud over the continuation of the talks.

The terrorist operation was reported in a series of communiqués issued here and in Beirut by the Palestinian press agency, Wafa, in the name of the "military spokesman of the general command of the Palestinian revolution."

This is a military coordinating

## Sadat Reform Put to a Vote By Egyptians

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, May 15 (NYT).—Egyptians went to the polls today to vote on President Anwar Sadat's program promising them greater political freedom and economic liberalization. Approval by the voters is certain.

The 30,000-word document, drafted by the President and approved by the government a month ago and has since been recommended to the voters in newspaper editorials and at meetings of the Arab Socialist Union, the country's only political party.

The referendum is intended as a visible popular endorsement of Mr. Sadat's decision to seek a negotiated settlement with Israel and to begin relying on U.S. political and economic support without waiting for an agreement on troop disengagement between Israel and Syria.

The document involved in the vote is called the "October Paper." The title denotes Mr. Sadat's contention that the Egyptian Army's crossing of the Suez Canal in October opened up a new era and gave Egypt the self-confidence to open its doors to the outside world, notably to foreign investment, and to devote itself to the task of rescuing its ailing economy.

The Egyptians had hoped that disengagement on the Syrian front would be achieved last February, immediately after Egypt's agreement to a separation of forces on the Suez Canal front.

The delay involving Syria has slowed the implementation of Mr. Sadat's post-October political and economic program and caused frustration and anxiety here.

About 8.5 million voters are going to the polls today. Voting is compulsory for adult Egyptian men. Women are free to vote or stay home.

## Japan Diet Ratifies China Aviation Pact

TOKYO, May 15 (AP).—The upper house of the Japanese legislature today passed the Japan-China aviation agreement by unanimous vote, completing its ratification.

The agreement was approved by the House of Representatives May 7 after it was submitted to the Diet April 28. Still to be worked out with China are technical and financial details of the pact, which envisions Japanese flights to Peking and Shanghai and on toward Europe, with Chinese planes flying to Tokyo and Osaka and on to North America.

group of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, which is headed by Yasser Arafat and claims to be the sole representative of the resistance movement.

## Responsible for Attack

The group that took responsibility for the attack, the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, is one of the five guerrilla organizations that belong to the PLO.

The leader of the group is Nafiz Hawatneh, a Marxist-oriented guerrilla, born in eastern Jordan, who is regarded as one of the intellectuals of the movement.

"The men involved in the operation are all Arabs born in Israel after the creation of the Zionist state in 1948," one communiqué said. "They have not left Israel since their birth. Some of them have served jail terms in Israel."

This and other reports sought to convey a picture of internal Arab resistance within Israel, which the guerrilla groups have

said is on the rise as part of resistance offensive.

Lebanese Premier Taki Solh denied Israeli claims the guerrillas had crossed Lebanon to Maalot, which is six miles from the border.

"Israeli authorities simply not want to admit their fall to the Israeli public and so I fall on Lebanon as the scapegoat," he said.

Mr. Solh added, "We all hear the same story from Israel. Every time an operation takes place in the northern region, before an investigation is carried out, Israel claims the attack came from Lebanon."

He said, "Today's operation took place kilometers from Lebanon's border. How did Israelis fail to discover the sons whom Tel Aviv claims infiltrated all this distance? The Israelis possess various technical equipment all along the frontier which makes it impossible for anyone to pass through."

## Soldiers Kill Two in Ulster As General Strike Begins

BELFAST, May 15 (UPI).—Troops today shot to death two men caught in the act of making bombs, the British Army said. The deaths occurred as a general strike mounted by militant Protestants crippled Northern Ireland's industry, with sporadic street violence and power blackouts reported in some areas.

The shooting incident occurred at an abandoned farmhouse near Newry, close to the Irish Republic border. It started when a British patrol discovered two beer kegs of explosives and bomb-making equipment at the farmhouse this morning, an army spokesman said.

The patrol stalked out the area and this afternoon saw the two men arrive and "start work turning the explosives into bombs," he said.

"Our soldiers challenged the men three times to put up their hands and surrender. Instead, the men tried to pick up weapons and open fire."

As a result of the strike, all work stopped on the Belfast docks and many factories halted their operations. Some plant owners said they shut down because they feared for the safety of their workers.

The Ulster Workers Council (UWC) and other militant groups called the strike to protest what

they called a sellout of Protestant cause in Northern Ireland. They predicted 20 workers would join in the strike, which started last night.

A spokesman for the Belfast Electricity Board said power pools had been reduced by 80 percent and that a shortage of could force a complete shutdown.

The strike appeared to be spreading rapidly through the industrial sector but it was difficult to gauge its impact on commerce since Wednesday is a normal closing day for many stores.

A government spokesman said bus and train services were being maintained, but that it had forced some buses to secondary routes.

The UWC called the strike after the Northern Ireland assembly rejected yesterday's bid to scrap a plan to resolve the province's political and religious turmoil.

The police said youths with axes handled forced a shop in Larnie, a town 20 miles north of Belfast, to close its doors.

In Londonderry, a sniper's soldier, but an army spokesman said a flak jacket caught the bullet and the trooper only slightly injured.

## British Press Investigations Jolt Public View of Official

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, May 15 (WP).—Brian Walden is one of the ablest and most respected parliamentarians in the British Labor party. A gifted analyst, he appears frequently on television, discussing British and American politics with equal skill.

The Guardian recently revealed that Mr. Walden has been receiving £2,000 (about \$12,000) a year from the National Bookmakers Association. Mr. Walden signed the contract as a consultant two years ago when he was in the middle of a successful fight to protect the bookmakers' business—worth more than £200 million a year—from the threat of competition of a state betting agency.

There is nothing illegal in Mr. Walden's arrangement. He observed to the latter the House of Commons rule and openly declared his new financial interest at the time he signed with the bookies. He took up their cause originally from conviction, and no one has suggested that the money increased the intensity of Mr. Walden's fight on the bookies' behalf. Nevertheless, the Guardian's report concluded, there "does seem to have been an error in judgment."

What has changed here, and sharply, is the climate of opinion. Deals recently regarded as entirely proper are now being examined as conflicts of interest.

Sudden Discovery

The British media's sudden discovery of this phenomenon is striking some of the biggest names in both major parties and has touched off a remarkable rash of investigative journalism.

Early last year, commercial television prepared a cautious documentary on John Poulson, an architect who won millions in government contracts by bribing officials.

The program was never shown. Poulson was ultimately jailed and sentenced to seven years on some of the corruption charges.

But about a week ago, commercial television presented a 30-minute feature on a Poulson contract. It explored pitilessly the efforts of Reginald Maudling to win for Poulson a Malta hospital job worth almost \$1.5 million. Mr. Maudling, a former Conservative chancellor of the Exchequer, home secretary and deputy leader of the Tory party, is still a member of Parliament.

The program charged that Maudling, as head of a PFI company, lobbied with the government for the contract and then helped persuade British aid agency to finance deal.

Mr. Maudling has threatened libel suit, but so far he has not challenged the story's facts, of Britain's most popular politicians, Mr. Maudling is now regarded as finished in public.

What was acceptable yesterday has become suspicious today. The private and legal speculation of Prime Minister Harold Wilson's secretary and brother-in-law, Mr. Wilson, is now being examined.

What accounts for this change in the moral climate? The intimate of Mr. Wilson's diary as a newspaper fashion d by the circulation was financially hard-pressed. "We are going through a period," he says, "of confidence that it will quickly change. Other Labor sources blame it on a largely Conservative press, determined to hasten downfall of Mr. Wilson's government."

But less partisan one thinks that there are other causes, and that the effect will not wear off so quickly.

The Watergate revelations had a powerful effect and compelled Britons to look closely at their own government. There has been almost unanimous admiration for the role of American press in uncovering Watergate scandals.

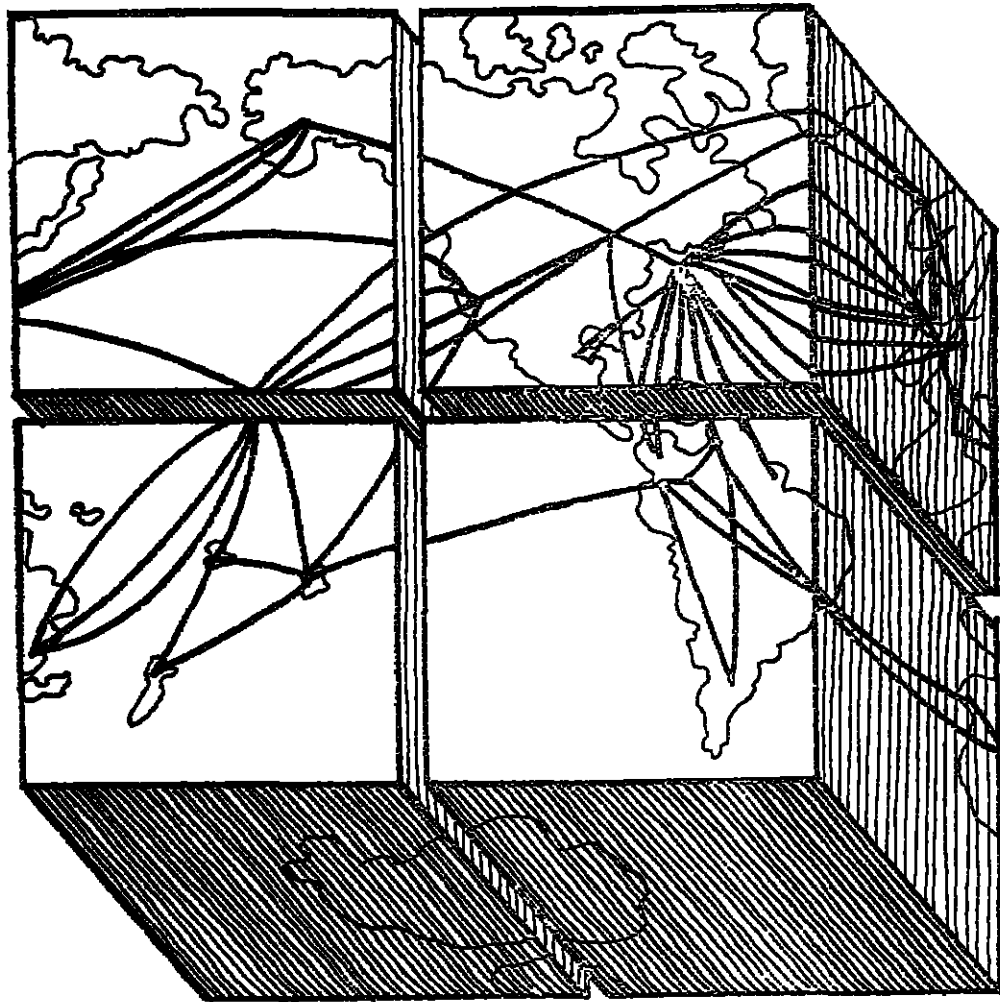
## Greater Freedom

LONDON, May 15 (UPI).—government plans to give press greater freedom to on government activities Wilson said last night.

It will ease restrictions in by the Official Secrets Act Britain's tough laws on disclosure of court, he said. But he also will give greater rig privacy to the individual.

Mr. Wilson made the announcement in Parliament at the of a five-hour debate of press.

"Our aim," Mr. Wilson "will be to give the press as freedom as possible on a of public interest, but to the individual better protection against intrusion."



## We're in your corner.

Pan Am can fly you to the four corners of the world. We fly to more than 100 cities in over 65 lands and offer more tours than any other airline.

And no matter which corner you're in, we're with you...with over 195 offices staffed with experienced Pan Am people who don't just sell tickets and confirm flights. They give you tips on interesting side trips, recommend good restaurants and shops, and fill you in on special local events. They'll even hold your mail for you, if you'd like to use

us as your foreign address.

And when you fly "the full-service airline," one call does it all. Our world-wide communications system can make your reservations for flights to any destination, for hotels, car rentals, or for our exclusive T-F dining room in First Class.

So next time you fly out into the world, remember: we're in your corner. Contact your Travel Agent or Pan Am.

**PAN AM**

The world's most experienced airline.

## 11 Convenient Holiday Inns in Great Britain.

Birmingham, Bristol, Dover, Leicester, Liverpool, London-3, Plymouth, Slough-Windsor, Newcastle... Over 50 European Holiday Inns in all.

For free, fast reservations through our Holiday Reservation System call your travel agent, or the nearest Holiday Inn or Holiday Inn Reservation Office.

Brussels Tel: 20.48.24 London Tel: 01.930.0922 Paris Tel: 267.41.08  
Frankfurt Tel: 291274 Johannesburg Tel: 21.20.11 Zurich Tel: 270.00.46

**Holiday Inn. The most accommodating people in the world.**



## Confrontation Expected

## Ervin Presses for More Data in Tax Agency Investigations

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—

The Senate Constitutional Rights

subcommittee certain information

about IRS investigations of

"subliminal and revolutionary"

organizations.

Sen. Ervin, who is chairman

of the subcommittee, as well as

the Watergate committee, wrote

members of the subcommittee

yesterday asking their support

for his decision to issue a sub-

poena that would compel Internal

Revenue Commissioner Donald

Alexander to produce the docu-

ments the subcommittee wants.

Lists Submitted

Burke Wilsey, an assistant to

Mr. Alexander, disclosed, when

informed of Sen. Ervin's action,

that Mr. Alexander had only yester-

day decided to give the sub-

committee one of the items it

wanted—a list of the names of the

3,000 politically active individuals

and 3,000 active organizations on

which Internal Revenue collected

information.

Mr. Wilsey added that "as far

as we are concerned, the only

controversy here is over purely

tax-administration records, which

the agency claims it cannot dis-

close to a committee of Congress,

plus the problem presented by

classified information in IRS

files that was supplied by other

agencies, such as the Federal

Bureau of Investigation."

Sen. Ervin is seeking to dis-

cover every detail of the activity

of an IRS special section, es-

tablished in August, 1969, which

was originally called the Activist

Organizations Committee and

later the Special Services Staff.

The section was created as a

group first came to light in 1972.

Since then officials of the IRS

have consistently contended that

it had the legitimate purpose of

tracking down persons and or-

ganizations that could be presu-

med to have a higher-than-average

probability of evading taxes.

Some, but by no means all, of

the groups and individuals ad-

vocated refusal to pay taxes as

a form of political protest.

Among the documents already

submitted there appears to have

been no final report on the num-

ber or amount of tax delinquencies

that were uncovered by the

Special Services Staff in its four-

year life. Mr. Alexander "dis-

mantled the group" last August.

the Senate Constitutional Rights

subcommittee certain information

about IRS investigations of

"subliminal and revolutionary"

organizations.

Sen. Ervin, who is chairman

of the subcommittee, as well as

the Watergate committee, wrote

members of the subcommittee

yesterday asking their support

for his decision to issue a sub-

poena that would compel Internal

Revenue Commissioner Donald

Alexander to produce the docu-

ments the subcommittee wants.

Lists Submitted

Burke Wilsey, an assistant to

Mr. Alexander, disclosed, when

informed of Sen. Ervin's action,

that Mr. Alexander had only yester-

day decided to give the sub-

committee one of the items it

wanted—a list of the names of the

3,000 politically active individuals

and 3,000 active organizations on

which Internal Revenue collected

information.

Mr. Wilsey added that "as far

as we are concerned, the only

controversy here is over purely

tax-administration records, which

the agency claims it cannot dis-

close to a committee of Congress,

plus the problem presented by

classified information in IRS

files that was supplied by other

agencies, such as the Federal

Bureau of Investigation."

Sen. Ervin is seeking to dis-

cover every detail of the activity

of an IRS special section, es-

tablished in August, 1969, which

was originally called the Activist

Organizations Committee and

later the Special Services Staff.

The section was created as a

group first came to light in 1972.

Since then officials of the IRS

have consistently contended that

it had the legitimate purpose of

tracking down persons and or-

ganizations that could be presu-

med to have a higher-than-average

probability of evading taxes.

Some, but by no means all, of

the groups and individuals ad-

vocated refusal to pay taxes as

a form of political protest.

Among the documents already

submitted there appears to have

been no final report on the num-

ber or amount of tax delinquencies

that were uncovered by the

Special Services Staff in its four-

year life. Mr. Alexander "dis-

mantled the group" last August.

The press officer also said that

Mr. Nixon had discussed the im-

peachment proceedings along with

a wide range of other topics with

nine conservative House mem-

bers who were his guests aboard

the presidential yacht for a cruise

on the Potomac last evening.

Rep. Richard Ichord, D-Mo.,

one of the nine, said the Presi-

dent looked "amazingly well" and

"hasn't lost his ability to joke."

FCC Asked to Bar

Cross-Ownership

Of Media in Cities

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—

The Department of Justice to-

day renewed its pleas that the

Federal Communications Com-

mission bar cross-ownership of

newspapers, broadcast outlets and

cable television within cities.

The FCC is receiving comment

on whether it should rewrite

current rules on cross-ownership.

Commission action has been

pending for some time. The

Justice Department had asked for

the same action in 1971.

The latest Justice Department

challenge to the cross-ownership

said that the department is

greatly concerned that the gov-

ernment maintain diversity of

both advertising and opinion

outlets.

In view of the limited number

of daily newspaper and television

outlets in local markets and the

preeminence of such media as

sources of local information and

advertising, the Department of

Justice believes that the perpetu-

ation of existing commonly-owned,

co-located daily newspapers and

television stations is inconsistent

with the policies of the Commu-

nications Act and the anti-trust

laws, the department said.

A city bus spends 16%

of its time waiting at traffic

lights.

Translate that into

investment, operating and

managing costs for a bus

fleet... and it adds up to a

lot of money.

Philips Velog—short for

"Vehicle Tagging"—cuts

the waste.

A loop receiver buried

in the roadway triggers an

identification signal from a

transponder fitted on the bus.

The signal is automatically

verified... and the lights

change to green.

Linked to a data

processing system, Velog can

be used to check and control

vehicle distribution. The

possibility of including a

driver-initiated signal extends

its uses still further.

Velog can clear the way

for buses, ambulances, fire

engines. Control allocated

parking spaces.

Or restricted

areas.

But the most

important thing

it can do

is improve

efficiency

and econ-

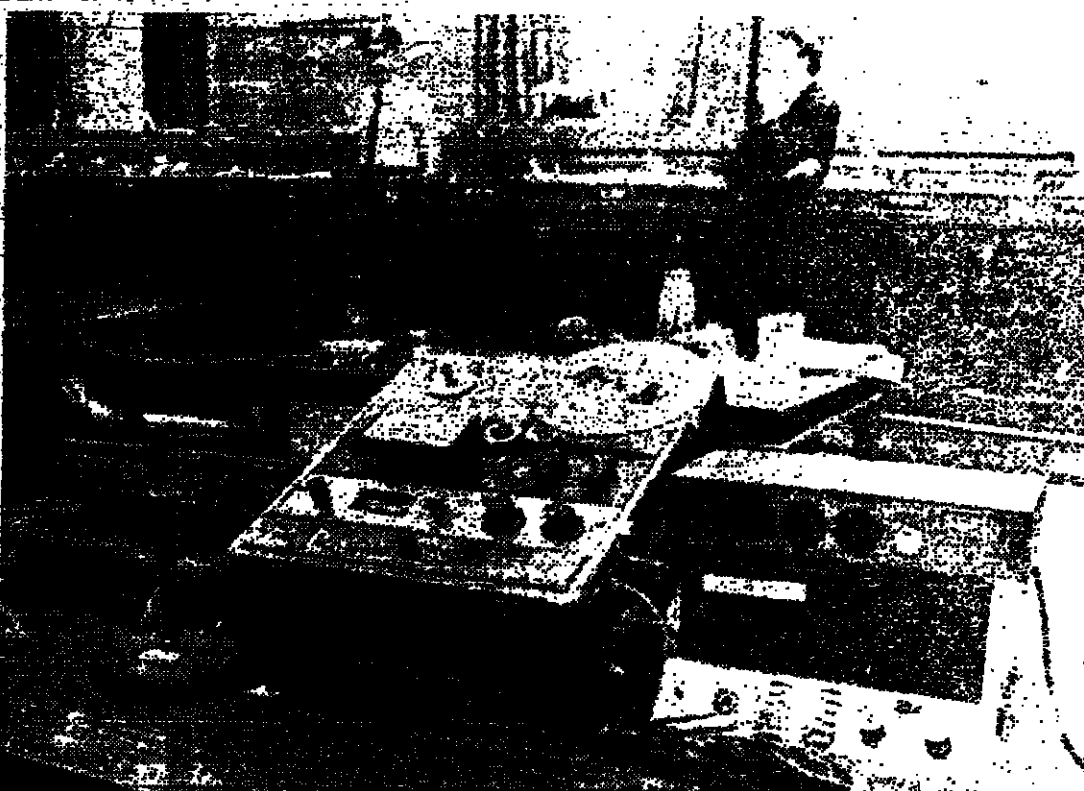
omy.

Philips

Telecommunicatie Industrie BV

P.O. Box 32—Hilversum—The Netherlands

A5/INT-10



PLAYBACK—The tape equipment used to play White House conversations for the House Judiciary Committee stands ready in the committee's room in Washington.

## House Unit to Subpoena 11 Tapes, Diaries

(Continued from Page 1)

sit in but not to participate. Yesterday, Mr. St. Clair filed two

memos opposing any further sub-

poenas.

During the morning session,

Mr. Doar detailed the arguments

for demanding the tapes and the

diaries.

He said that the tapes could

help fill evidentiary gaps in the

record of events surrounding the

Watergate break-in.

He split the diary request up

into four separate areas.

The first request, covering April

July, 1973, the period of the plan-

ning, execution and other events

immediately before and after the

break-in, was accepted, 36 to 2.

The second request covering

February-April, 1973, when the

cover-up began to be unraveled,

the original conspirators were de-

manding hush money and the

President said he first found out

about the true extent of Water-

gate, was approved, 32 to 6.

The third request, for July 12-

31, 1973, the period immediately

before and after the existence of

the White House taping system

was made public, passed by 29 to

11.

The fourth request covered

October, 1973, during which Ar-

chibald Cox was fired as special

Watergate prosecutor. It was ap-

proved, 32 to 6.

The House Judiciary Committee

has all the information it needs

to proceed with the impeachment

proceedings," he repeated. That

the White House will refuse to

hand over any more tapes, either

to the committee or special

Watergate prosecutor Leon Ja-

worski.

Mr. Nixon responded to a

Judiciary Committee subpoena

for 42 tapes by giving the panel

edited transcripts.

Potomac Cruise

The press officer also said that

Mr. Nixon had discussed the im-

peachment proceedings along with

a wide range of other topics with

nine conservative House mem-

bers who were his guests aboard

the presidential yacht for a cruise

on the Potomac last evening.

Rep. Richard Ichord, D-Mo.,

one of the nine, said the Presi-

dent looked "amazingly well" and

"hasn't lost his ability to joke."

FCC Asked to Bar

Cross-Ownership

Of Media in Cities

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—

The Department of Justice to-

day renewed its pleas that the

Federal Communications Com-

mission bar cross-ownership of

newspapers, broadcast outlets and

cable television within cities.

The FCC is receiving comment

on whether it should rewrite

current rules on cross-ownership.

Commission action has been

pending for some time. The

Justice Department had asked for

the same action in 1971.

The latest Justice Department

challenge to the cross-ownership

said that the department is

greatly concerned that the gov-

ernment maintain diversity of

both advertising and opinion

outlets.

In view of the limited number

of daily newspaper and television

outlets in local markets and the

preeminence of such media as

sources of local information and

advertising, the Department of

Justice believes that the perpetu-

ation of existing commonly-owned,

co-located daily newspapers and

television stations is inconsistent

with the policies of the Commu-

nications Act and the anti-trust

laws, the department said.

A city bus spends 16%

of its time waiting at traffic

lights.

Translate that into

investment, operating and

managing costs for a bus



## Eye Surgeon Unglues Boy

OKECHOBEE, Fla., May 15 (AP).—Eleven-year-old Michael Harris got 27 hours of unexpected shut-eye when he accidentally glued his left eye closed while building a model car.

His mother said that Michael was using scissors to snip off the tip of a tube of glue and "must have been squeezing the tube at the same time because the glue squirted right into his eye. Then he couldn't get it open."

Mrs. Harris and her husband, Robert, took Michael to a nearby hospital, but there was no doctor available. They had to drive about 150 miles to an ophthalmologist in Fort Lauderdale, who cut away Michael's eye lashes and then snipped open the eye. The doctor said the eye was not damaged.

## Pope Voices 'Pain' About Divorce Vote

VATICAN CITY, May 15 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI today expressed "pain and astonishment" over the referendum upholding Italy's divorce law and said that no vote can change "the law of God and the church."

In his first reaction to the vote of 59 percent to 41 percent in favor of divorce, the Pope said he was "pained and astonished" by the result. He said he was "pained" because the law of God and the church cannot be changed by a vote, and "astonished" because the Italian people have spoken in favor of a law which admits a certain possibility of divorce.

"Unfortunately, this is for us a cause of pain and astonishment," the Pope said. "Also because the dutiful solidarity of not a few members of the

## Cigarette Radiation Linked to Lung Cancer

By Ivan Goldman  
BOULDER, Colo., May 15 (WP).—A scientist here believes that the cancer-causing ingredient in cigarette smoking may be radiation—not tars or nicotine.

Tiny, radioactive particles become imbedded in a smoker's lungs and build up over the years, until he is getting doses of radiation that compare with those of uranium miners, said Dr. Edward Martell, a chemist with the National Center for Atmospheric Research here. He will publish his findings in a forthcoming issue of *Nature*, the British scientific journal.

His theory is supported by a co-researcher, Dr. Edward Radford, a physician and professor of environmental medicine at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore.

Dr. Martell estimated that it will take two or three years of research to pin down his theory. He already has devoted 15 months to the project.

So far, he has discovered that radioactive particles naturally present in the atmosphere can collect on the sticky hairs of tobacco leaves. The hairs are so small that they can be seen only under a microscope. Dr. Martell said it took two student assistants several months to gather five sets of 2,000 hairs for research.

When the hairs burn at the

high temperatures in the tip of a cigarette, radioactive lead is fused into the hair particles. It is this burning that makes the radioactive particles lock onto the hairs and become insoluble, Dr. Martell said.

Smokers inhale lead-210, he said, which gradually decays into another element—polonium-210, which emits alpha particles, a form of radiation that travels only short distances (a few thousandths of an inch) in human tissue.

As early as 1964 and 1965, Dr. Radford published research showing that polonium-210 was found in the lung tissues of smokers who were cancer victims. But Dr. Radford's work was not followed up by cancer research agencies.

"The tobacco industry was frightened because the case was really much better for radiation than tars and nicotine," Dr. Radford says. "Both the proponents of nuclear power and of tobacco recoiled from this concept."

### Institute Skeptical

The official position of the National Cancer Institute is that "the radiation theory is not supported by any evidence, so far." The institute is not researching radiation buildup, although it is spending \$16.4 million a year on lung cancer research.

Dr. Martell noted that the Atomic Energy Commission considered the amount of radiation found in cigarette smoke to be well below "safe" levels. It did not consider, he said, the possible cumulative effects in the lungs.

In a smoker's lungs, Dr. Martell believes, thousands of particles of lead and polonium gather over the years in tiny clusters, and a long-term smoker is still being bombarded with radiation caused by cigarettes smoked years before.

## British Girls May Get Birth Pills in Secret

LONDON, May 15 (Reuters).—Doctors will be authorized to prescribe the contraceptive pill to girls under 16 without telling their parents, according to recommendations in a government document to be published shortly.

The Department of Health document says that it is up to the doctor to decide whether use of the pill is necessary. It adds, however, that the doctor should seek his patient's permission to inform her parents.

## Suspect Awarded Kidnapped Baby

METZ, France, May 15 (UPI).—A judge today charged Mrs. Simone Sebanne, 37, with kidnapping a child, then gave her provisional custody of the baby.

The case arose from the disappearance of Christian Tusch, from his maternity-home crib on Nov. 18 when he was 7 days old. The police said Mrs. Sebanne bought the baby for 5,000 francs (\$1,043) from his real mother, Francine Tusch, because she feared her husband would abandon her if she did not have a baby. She then arranged to have the infant spirited away from the maternity home, the police said.

They said the husband believed the child was his.

Judge Jean-Pierre d'Aligny charged Mrs. Sebanne with "carrying off a minor without violence," but he said she could provisionally take care of Christian.

## Argentine Guerrillas Free Army Colonel

BUENOS AIRES, May 15 (Reuters).—Kidnapped Argentine Army Lt. Col. Florencio Crespo was released today by Marxist guerrillas after more than six months in their hands, army sources said here.

Col. Crespo, 50, was abducted by the People's Revolutionary Army on Nov. 7. The guerrillas said he would face "trial" for attending a special anti-guerrilla training course in the United States.

## Marchais Sees Unrest If Giscard Wins

PARIS, May 15 (AP).—Georges Marchais, secretary-general of the French Communist party, said today that the election of Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing as President could plunge France into "a grave social confrontation which we do not desire for our country."

The latest opinion poll, published by the mass circulation newspaper *France-Soir*, indicated that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and the Communist-backed Socialist leader, Francois Mitterrand, were running neck-and-neck in voter sentiment about this Sunday's runoff election. Each received



OVERVIEW—A Japanese macaque monkey perches atop an upright log at the Oregon Regional Primate Research Center in Beaverton—a two-acre complex at which sex and reproductive studies are conducted.

To 50,000 Years Ago

## Studies Backdate Existence Of Humans in North America

SAN DIEGO, May 15 (AP).—A group of scientists said yesterday that fossil studies show man may have existed in the New World 50,000 years ago, almost 30,000 years earlier than previously believed.

The researchers said that a study of human fossils found between 1920 and 1935 along the southern California coast shows "a new chapter in the story of man, indicating that man existed in the New World at least 50,000 years ago."

Their conclusion disputes the common theory that man first appeared on the North American continent about 30,000 years ago by migrating across the Bering Sea over a land bridge of the Ice Age.

Dr. Jeffrey Bada, of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, developed a dating technique used to examine the bones first believed to be only 7,500 years old.

Dr. George Carter, a geography professor at Texas A & M who has studied archaeological sites in the San Diego area for years, asked Dr. Bada to date the bones, which have been stored for four or five decades in San Diego.

The fossils include a skull, jawbone, ribs and other human bones found by the late Malcolm Rogers, a Scripps archaeologist. The skeletal remains were discovered near what now is Solana Beach, Del Mar and La Jolla in San Diego County, Laguna Beach in Orange County and the Baldwin Hills area of Los Angeles.

A skull found near Del Mar was dated back 48,000 years and another found near La Jolla, at 44,000, Dr. Bada said. This compared to a dating of 26,000 years for the so-called Los Angeles man, previously believed to be the oldest fossil found in North America.

In an interview, Dr. Bada said

man could have walked across the Bering Strait far earlier than 26,000 years ago.

"We know that the sea level was low enough to allow the formation of a land bridge about 140,000 years ago and perhaps also about 70,000 years before the present," he said.

## Nixon Signs Law To Fight Abuse Of Drugs, Alcohol

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP).—President Nixon signed legislation yesterday setting up new programs to help combat drug abuse and alcoholism.

One bill launches a three-year, \$374-million program for prevention and treatment of alcoholism to be directed through a new National Institute on Alcohol Abuse. Another bill increases the retention of methadone and other drugs used in the treatment of narcotics addicts. The measure establishes a new National Institute on Drug Abuse.

The work of the new institute will be coordinated by a new administration within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Mr. Nixon told the 12 congressmen who flanked him during the signing ceremony in the White House that the two measures were "a demonstration of bipartisan support for a subject with no partisan connotation whatsoever."

## Firing Squad Set For 10 Filipinos

MANILA, May 15 (AP).—Military court today convicted 10 persons of kidnapping, ransom and sentenced them to face a firing squad, the military said.

It was the first mass firing squad execution ordered by military tribunal under the month-old martial law. The have been other death sentences but only one person, Lim Seng Chinese drug manufacturer, was executed by a firing squad under martial law.

According to court records, 10 kidnapping victims were Chinese businessmen and mother, who were abducted from their panel truck in suburban Quezon City on April 1974.

## Post-Freeze Pay Talks Begun by U.S. Unions

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP).—Unions representing nearly 750,000 telephone workers today demanded substantial wage increases. They made their bid in the first round of major labor negotiations since the expiration of government wage-price controls.

Officials of three unions met separately with bargainers for the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. to begin work on a wage agreement to replace contracts expiring this summer.

### WHEN THE HEART SINGS:

### MOSCOW MIRAGE

Bennett Gardner's moving study of four young men encountered in the warm Southern Highlands, Egypt, Italy, Austria, and an unrequited passion in Moscow. Price: \$3.95.

VANTAGE PRESS INC., 316 West 53rd Street, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10019.

## INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

## A Zockoll Group Business Opportunity.

Pit-Stop is the largest independent while-you-wait silencer replacement specialist in Europe with established centres in Great Britain, Berlin and West Germany. The Company now wishes to extend its activities into The Netherlands and seeks a National Licensee with the financial resource and management capability to implement a first class European licensing plan.

The National Licence for Pit-Stop in The Netherlands would be an exceptionally valuable acquisition for a service orientated company seeking a profitable area for diversification.

Principals, able to capitalise a f1 million investment (40% of which will be required in the initial stages of business development) are invited to write, in confidence with a profile of current business activities, to:—The Group Managing Director, The Zockoll Group Limited, 107 Mortlake High Street, LONDON SW14 8HH, England.

Meetings will be held in The Netherlands, mid-June.



(The Zockoll Group are International proprietors of the Pit-Stop, Dyno-Rod and Piggy-Back franchise plans.)

## Industrial Marketing opportunity

An international petro-chemical company, with a significant potential role in the French market, would like to hear from individuals interested in establishing and operating from a small office in Paris to cover the French market. Applicants must have a sound knowledge of, and first class business contacts with the polymer and automotive industries. The job is principally concerned with the marketing of materials produced within the E.E.C. and demands a mature and sophisticated approach and it is unlikely that anyone under 30 will have had the sort of experience that is required. Full technical support will be given to the operation. However, applicants with technological qualifications in rubber-plastics plus marketing experience would be in an advantageous position.

Please answer in strictest confidence in English giving brief background details of career, also remuneration expectations, to:

ROSSEL REGIES PUBLICITAIRES No. 511,936, Rue Royale, 112, 1000 Brussels, Belgium.

## "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES" APPEARS EVERY

TUESDAY THURSDAY & SATURDAY To place an advertisement contact your nearest Herald Tribune representative or Mr. Ferrero, 21 Rue de Berri, Paris 16e. Tel: 225-7200 or Telex 24-300.

We are offering career opportunities to professional personnel desiring employment in the United States, United Kingdom, Ireland, Germany and Benelux countries.

### PROJECTS MANAGERS

for industrial and commercial projects.

### COST ENGINEERS AND ESTIMATORS

manual and E.D.P.

### SUPERINTENDENTS

all crafts.

### PLANNERS & SCHEDULERS

precedence and critical path methods.

### DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERS

civil electrical mechanical huac.

### PROJECT ACCOUNTANTS AND PROJECT SITE STAFF

Send resume of experience, curriculum vitae, salary requirements and language capabilities to:

DANIEL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY INTL

European Division Headquarters  
16 Avenue Henri Matisse,  
Brussels 1140, Belgium.  
Telephone: 02/41.86.60.

## INTERNATIONAL AUDITOR £4,500-£6,500-BENEFITS

London or Brussels

An American multinational company in the service industry requires a young qualified accountant with a working knowledge of at least one European language. The prospects in this interesting position are exceptional for the right candidate. There would be substantial travel to main centres throughout Europe, Africa and the Middle East from base.

Contact: George Callaby,

Bilzard-Cathay Limited, International Selection Consultants,  
40 St. Martinborough Street, London W.1. Tel: 01-734 3446.

## EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

### MARKETING MANAGER

38 Dutch, solid marketing experience fast moving consumer goods. 3 international companies, graduate Business Economics. English, French, German, Spanish, Portuguese. Salary above £25,000 - Tel: Holland 06322-13700 or Box 11-200, Herald, Paris.

### Geneva-based American seeks assignment

EXPERIENCE IN MARKETING, FINANCE, OIL EXPLORATION Familiar with many European financial institutions. Reply: Hotel, 101 Avenue Bois de la Chapelle, 1213 Geneva, Switzerland.

## VERKOOPLEIDER ACQUISITIE-AFDELING

Voor de advertentie-exploitatie in Nederland van dagbladen en periodieken, o.a. van de International Herald Tribune, zoeken wij een actieve jongeman van 26-35 jaar.

Na een inwerkperiode kan hij de leiding krijgen over deze afdeling. Verlangd wordt: Middelbare schoolopleiding, goede kennis in woord en geschrift van Nederlands, Engels, Duits-vaardigheid in de Franse taal strekt tot aanbeveling-bovendien organisatie-talent, verkoopscapaciteiten en initiatief.

Wij bieden de juiste man een goed aanvangssalaris, omzetprovisie, de beschikking over een auto en een onkostenvergoeding.

Kandidaten voor deze interessante functie worden verzocht hun sollicitatie met c.v. te richten aan:

G. ARNOLD TEESING B.V.  
Den Brielstraat 12, Amsterdam-1015,  
of te bellen: Amsterdam 828585, toestel 3, voor het maken van een afspraak.

## MANAGER REQUIRED

for medium-size plant in Belgium. Located 30 kilometers from Antwerp. Must have knowledge of production and office experience. Company manufactures automatic controls. Flemish, French and English in speaking, writing and reading essential.

Send resume with recent photo and phone number to: K. Rogers, c/o Hotel Eurotel, Antwerp, Belgium.

Interviews to be arranged. Box D-4.000, Herald, Paris.

## INT'L BANKER

Age 30, U.S. national, fluent German, basic French, 5 years experience in bank or company establishing Common Market offices. French, Italian, German, Top credentials, highly mobile. 4-year-old American, present employer large U.S. corporate pension fund.

## TOP CORPORATE INVESTMENT ECONOMIST

15 years investment acquisition, pension fund experience. Seeks connection with bank or company establishing Common Market offices. French, Italian, German. Top credentials, highly mobile. 4-year-old American, present employer large U.S. corporate pension fund.

Box D-4.000, Herald, Paris.

## champlin & DIVISION GEOLOGIST

### EUROPE, AFRICA & MIDDLE EAST

Champlin Petroleum Co. (U.K.), a subsidiary of Union Pacific Corporation, has an opening for an experienced Division Geologist in its London Office.

Require candidate with degree in geology and at least 10 years exploration experience.

A minimum of two years North Sea experience, plus other Europe, Africa and Middle East experience desirable.

He will be responsible for geologic studies and evaluations of an existing North Sea holdings and future acquisitions in Europe, Africa and Middle-East locations.

If you wish to know more of this excellent opportunity, please submit resume in confidence to:

General Manager  
CHAMPLIN PETROLEUM CO. (U.K.)  
32/36 Great Portland Street,  
London W1N 5AB, England.

## Become our CHEMICAL/PLASTICS

### European Sales Associate (Amsterdam/Brussels)

Take responsibility for the successful marketing of our full line of Chemical/Plastics products for the automotive, furniture, footwear, apparel, marine, home decorating markets.

You're ready for this key position if you're:

- Degreed in either chemistry, engineering, or business.
- Have 5-8 years of sales oriented experience in the coated fabrics and rigid plastics field;
- Possess multilingual capabilities including English.

Specifically your responsibilities would include:

- Direction of our total European sales effort and activity;
- Identification and successful pursuit of new sales and marketing opportunities on the continent and in the British Isles;
- Selection and close cooperation with distributors to help implement your sales and marketing plans;
- Participation in and attendance at product related trade fairs and shows;
- Conception, development and production of meaningful advertising and promotional selling tools to support your sales and distributorship organization.

Now is the time to move ahead with General Tire, a growing world leader in the Chemical/Plastics industry. Your individual career growth opportunities would be outstanding in this significant sales position which carries a salary and total benefits package you will like. The first move is yours. Start by sending your resume and salary history to:



An Equal Opportunity Employer M/F

Ray L. Campbell,  
Personnel Manager,  
Chemical/Plastics Division  
GENERAL TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY  
One General Street  
Akron, Ohio 44329



## Soviet Bureaucracy Stymies New U.S. Envoy

By Murray Seeger

MOSCOW, May 15.—Despite the reception he was given by Soviet officials after his arrival in Moscow two months ago, U.S. Ambassador Walter Stoessel has found it difficult to run into the cold realities of dealing with the Soviet bureaucracy.

The ambassador, who speaks fluent Russian, made a major effort in his first meetings with Soviet officials that the embassy is a long-standing list of human rights cases that should be closed as an example of true human rights relations between the two countries.

In his third tour of duty in Moscow, Mr. Stoessel was surprised to find that some of the embassy's "hardship" cases were on lists he had handled as a junior officer 15 years ago.

In April 1, a few days after he made his initial proposals, the ambassador's price for the Concorde's price was doubled by 6, Engineer Says

PARIS, May 15 (UPI).—The price of a secret government order on the Franco-British Concorde super-jet, says the plane's 1971 selling price of 173 million francs (\$28 million) had doubled by 1976, when the Concorde enters commercial service.

In an interview with Le Point magazine, engineer René Bloch said the original sale price was based on an estimated production of 150 planes. But initial sales did not exceed 30 planes, Mr. Bloch said, so the production for each plane will climb.

And there are the effects of inflation between now and the delivery date, Mr. Bloch said. When asked if he thought the price of a Concorde would double, Bloch replied, "It's possible."

The Concorde selling price in 1973, as reported in aviation circles, reached \$62.5 million. So nine Concorde have been sold, four to Air France and five to British Airways.

Mr. Bloch said he thought it might now be just as costly to build the project as to see it built. He said he favored putting a nine ordered planes into regular service in the hope that it would lead other airlines to build.

**Trial Scheduled for Suspect in Attack on Anne**

LONDON, May 15 (UPI).—A magistrate today ordered Ian Ball bound over for trial next Wednesday on six charges of attempted murder and kidnapping in the gun attack against Princess Anne two months ago.

A court spokesman said Lord Chief Justice John Widgery would be the trial judge and Attorney General Samuel Silkin would act as the prosecutor at the Old Bailey courthouse.

Mr. Ball, 26, a former mental patient, said in an earlier court hearing that he attempted to shoot Queen Elizabeth II's daughter to protest what he termed Britain's inadequate facilities for treating mental patients. Mr. Ball's attorney said he had a history of psychiatric treatment and had been diagnosed as schizophrenic.

In the attack on March 20, a car forced Princess Anne's limousine to halt in The Mall near Buckingham Palace and a gun was fired out of the car. He turned the princess's bodyguard and chauffeur, a journalist and a policeman.

**Genoa Kidnap Victim Takes Plea to Leone**

GENOA, May 15 (Reuters).—A kidnapped assistant prosecutor today asked the Italian government to use its influence to obtain the release of eight imprisoned political extremists in exchange for his freedom.

In a handwritten three-page letter found after an anonymous call to a local newspaper, Sossi asked the President to serve personally in the case. The 42-year-old magistrate was found outside his home nearly a month ago by armed men belonging to the Red Brigades organization.

## Sudanese Abandon Socialism For Saudis' Free Enterprise

Khartoum, the Sudan, May 15 (AP).—After five years of socialist rule, President Gaafar Numeiri has abandoned revolutionary socialism for a new brand of pragmatic development.

Conservative Saudi businessmen preaching free enterprise now work alongside Chinese Communists in an attempt to reverse the downward slide of Africa's largest country and one of the world's poorest.

Gen. Numeiri, who five years ago counted the United States among his enemies and was dependent on the Soviet Union for arms, now praises Washington as the source of aid and keeps the Russian side of Africa's largest country and one of the world's poorest.

The Egyptians, first regarded as revolutionary brothers and then dismissed as troublemakers, are again welcome in the Sudan. Only the Soviet Union, blamed for encouraging the 1971 Communist coup attempt, and Libya, which he accuses of trying to topple him, are not now considered friends.

The 45-year-old President, who seized power on May 25, 1969, promising leftist policies, is optimistic that his new direction will rescue the country from poverty.

"The picture for potential development in the Sudan is good," Gen. Numeiri said in a recent interview. "We have now started with Saudi Arabia and we have a pretty good foundation. It's a good start."

Gen. Numeiri was referring to a \$200-million loan from 31 international banks guaranteed earlier this year by Saudi Arabia. Investment projects include a 200,000-barrel-a-day oil refinery to be built at Port Sudan on the Red Sea to process Saudi crude for export. This is being organized by Saudi entrepreneur Adnan Khashoggi.

Another major project is a \$300-million food-producing operation that will include cattle raising, meat packing, feed growing and related activities. Gen. Numeiri predicts that his country will reach self-sufficiency in wheat this year and a large export program in sugar is beginning.

There is also growing interest in tourism. Hilton has signed an agreement to build a 300-room hotel here.

Kuwait and the Sudan's northern neighbor, Egypt, are among those contributing to the projects, which Mr. Khashoggi is convinced will finally put the Sudanese economy on its feet.

**Paris Robbers Use 2 Hostages To Make Escape**

PARIS, May 15 (AP).—Bank robbers bargained with the lives of seven hostages for a getaway car, then made good their escape and released the prisoners, police reported today.

The robbers, reported as being two or three, held two adults and five children prisoner in a house, then took a mother and child along on a frantic escape, chased by police.

They gave pursuers the slip and released the mother and her 11-year-old son near a police station in the suburbs of Paris.

An alarm had gone off during the robbery, and the bandits ran out of the bank, chased by a squad of police. The men held up in a house and demanded a getaway car.

The mother came to the door of the building and pleaded with police to "do something for my children in danger." She said the bandits had allowed her to speak to the policeman.

Authorities decided to provide a getaway car, and the bandits took along the woman and her son for protection.

**Floods in Australia**

MELBOURNE, May 15 (AP).—Flooding cut off towns and caused millions of dollars of damage in northeastern Victoria State today as rivers overflowed.

trying for 30 years to return to the United States, where she was born.

Embassy officials were hopeful that the ambassador's personal pleas and the approach of President Nixon's second summit meeting in Moscow would move the Kremlin to make a human-

itarian gesture and resolve a large percentage of the cases. Instead, as an embassy officer put it, "we have seen an alarming rate of increased refusals."

The Soviet attitude on the representation list is only one of several recent examples indicating that political détente at the highest level between the White House and the Kremlin has done little to change the cold-war atmosphere of routine contacts with Soviet officials.

Embassy officials have pressed the Russians to resolve some of the small issues that aggravate everyday relations between the two countries, but have had little support for their efforts from the White House or Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry has indicated that after a year of consideration there will be no change in the tight controls imposed on the activities of American correspondents or on their traveling.

The government also continues its practice of harassing and punishing young Russians who seek to marry Americans.

In addition, the Russians have yet to answer an American request of six months ago for changes in practices of border guards and customs agents which embarrass and inconvenience American visitors.

The embassy's work load has also been increased by the rising number of marriage applications by young Americans studying or working in the Soviet Union.

In every case, when a Soviet citizen indicated his intention to marry an American, his family has been subjected to official harassment. The government generally permits the couple to be married but makes it difficult for the Soviet spouse, especially if he is male, to leave the country.

The literary rate is only 10 percent and there is only one doctor for every 30,000 persons.

**When I went to the Sudan, I took a team of financial experts that normally wouldn't go," Mr. Khashoggi said. "When I met President Numeiri, I was convinced the location was right and the man was perfect. He was for free enterprise but he didn't have the money."**

"Before the Middle East war last October, the Sudan was the only stable area in the region," he added. "Numeiri is a great hero. He united the north and the south and has created elements of stability."

Mr. Khashoggi was referring to Gen. Numeiri's success in ending the 17-year-long civil war between the black Africans in the south and the Moslem Arabs of the north. Since the settlement of the conflict in March, 1972, Gen. Numeiri has traveled to all 10 of the nation's provinces.

But his undisputed popularity, particularly in the south, has not yet been enough to get his country moving or to satisfy the growing demands of his people for a better life. Per-capita income is still around \$100 a year, meaning that most of the 17 million Sudanese have little better than a marginal existence.

The literary rate is only 10 percent and there is only one doctor for every 30,000 persons.

**Jan Masaryk**

**B-52s Starting Thai Cutback**

UTAPAO AIR BASE, Thailand, May 15 (AP).—Three B-52 bombers today thundered off a runway here, bound for the United States. It marked the first "post-war" reduction of the B-52 units here.

The takeoffs signaled the beginning of a cutback this year of about half the present 50-plane B-52 force on Thai soil, according to Thai officials. There are still about 35 B-52s on Guam, a flying distance of about six hours from most Southeast Asian points.

In accordance with Thai-U.S. agreements, about 200 U.S. aircraft of the present force of 550 will leave Thailand by the end of this year, accompanied by a troop reduction from more than 34,000 to about 27,000.

**Most Czechs Thought Reds Slew Masaryk**

WASHINGTON, May 15 (UPI).—Three out of four Czechs who remained in 1948 after Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk was killed by Communists after the seizure of Czechoslovakia that year, but the American ambassador was understood according to a document released today.

The Communists seized power in Czechoslovakia on Feb. 17, 1948 and all the non-Communist members of the Czech cabinet except Mr. Masaryk resigned immediately.

On May 14, Mr. Masaryk, son of Tomas Masaryk, founder of independent Czechoslovakia and its first president, was found dead in the courtyard of a home in Prague. The official version was that he had been killed from a window.

"The Public Invest" document said that the U.S. State Department had been told by Czech officials that the Soviet Union had been asked to accept the Soviet version of the assassination, but that the U.S. had refused to do so.

The document said that the U.S. had been told that the Soviet Union had been asked to accept the Soviet version of the assassination, but that the U.S. had refused to do so.

Mr. Masaryk was a well-known figure in Czechoslovakia and was widely respected. He was a member of the Czech cabinet and was known for his opposition to the Communists.

He was a member of the Czech cabinet and was known for his opposition to the Communists.

He was a member of the Czech cabinet and was known for his opposition to the Communists.

He was a member of the Czech cabinet and was known for his opposition to the Communists.

He was a member of the Czech cabinet and was known for his opposition to the Communists.

He was a member of the Czech cabinet and was known for his opposition to the Communists.

He was a member of the Czech cabinet and was known for his opposition to the Communists.

He was a member of the Czech cabinet and was known for his opposition to the Communists.

He was a member of the Czech cabinet and was known for his opposition to the Communists.

He was a member of the Czech cabinet and was known for his opposition to the Communists.

He was a member of the Czech cabinet and was known for his opposition to the Communists.

He was a member of the Czech cabinet and was known for his opposition to the Communists.



Jan Masaryk

## B-52s Starting Thai Cutback

UTAPAO AIR BASE, Thailand, May 15 (AP).—Three B-52 bombers today thundered off a runway here, bound for the United States. It marked the first "post-war" reduction of the B-52 units here.

The takeoffs signaled the beginning of a cutback this year of about half the present 50-plane B-52 force on Thai soil, according to Thai officials. There are still about 35 B-52s on Guam, a flying distance of about six hours from most Southeast Asian points.

In accordance with Thai-U.S. agreements, about 200 U.S. aircraft of the present force of 550 will leave Thailand by the end of this year, accompanied by a troop reduction from more than 34,000 to about 27,000.

The takeoffs signaled the beginning of a cutback this year of about half the present 50-plane B-52 force on Thai soil, according to Thai officials. There are still about 35 B-52s on Guam, a flying distance of about six hours from most Southeast Asian points.

In accordance with Thai-U.S. agreements, about 200 U.S. aircraft of the present force of 550 will leave Thailand by the end of this year, accompanied by a troop reduction from more than 34,000 to about 27,000.

The takeoffs signaled the beginning of a cutback this year of about half the present 50-plane B-52 force on Thai soil, according to Thai officials. There are still about 35 B-52s on Guam, a flying distance of about six hours from most Southeast Asian points.

In accordance with Thai-U.S. agreements, about 200 U.S. aircraft of the present force of 550 will leave Thailand by the end of this year, accompanied by a troop reduction from more than 34,000 to about 27,000.

The takeoffs signaled the beginning of a cutback this year of about half the present 50-plane B-52 force on Thai soil, according to Thai officials. There are still about 35 B-52s on Guam, a flying distance of about six hours from most Southeast Asian points.

In accordance with Thai-U.S. agreements, about 200 U.S. aircraft of the present force of 550 will leave Thailand by the end of this year, accompanied by a troop reduction from more than 34,000 to about 27,000.

The takeoffs signaled the beginning of a cutback this year of about half the present 50-plane B-52 force on Thai soil, according to Thai officials. There are still about 35 B-52s on Guam, a flying distance of about six hours from most Southeast Asian points.

In accordance with Thai-U.S. agreements, about 200 U.S. aircraft of the present force of 550 will leave Thailand by the end of this year, accompanied by a troop reduction from more than 34,000 to about 27,000.

The takeoffs signaled the beginning of a cutback this year of about half the present 50-plane B-52 force on Thai soil, according to Thai officials. There are still about 35 B-52s on Guam, a flying distance of about six hours from most Southeast Asian points.

In accordance with Thai-U.S. agreements, about 200 U.S. aircraft of the present force of 550 will leave Thailand by the end of this year, accompanied by a troop reduction from more than 34,000 to about 27,000.

The takeoffs signaled the beginning of a cutback this year of about half the present 50-plane B-52 force on Thai soil, according to Thai officials. There are still about 35 B-52s on Guam, a flying distance of about six hours from most Southeast Asian points.

In accordance with Thai-U.S. agreements, about 200 U.S. aircraft of the present force of 550 will leave Thailand by the end of this year, accompanied by a troop reduction from more than 34,000 to about 27,000.

U.S. Envoy's 1948 Letters Declassified

## Most Czechs Thought Reds Slew Masaryk

WASHINGTON, May 15 (UPI).—Three out of four Czechs who remained in 1948 after Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk was killed by Communists after the seizure of Czechoslovakia that year, but the American ambassador was understood according to a document released today.

The Communists seized power in Czechoslovakia on Feb. 17, 1948 and all the non-Communist members of the Czech cabinet except Mr. Masaryk resigned immediately.

On May 14, Mr. Masaryk, son of Tomas Masaryk, founder of independent Czechoslovakia and its first president, was found dead in the courtyard of a home in Prague. The official version was that he had been killed from a window.

"The Public Invest" document said that the U.S. State Department had been told by Czech officials that the Soviet Union had been asked to accept the Soviet version of the assassination, but that the U.S. had refused to do so.

The document said that the U.S. had been told that the Soviet Union had been asked to accept the Soviet version of the assassination, but that the U.S. had refused to do so.

Mr. Masaryk was a well-known figure in Czechoslovakia and was widely respected. He was a member of the Czech cabinet and was known for his opposition to the Communists.

He was a member of the Czech cabinet and was known for his opposition to the Communists.

He was a member of the Czech cabinet and was known for his opposition to the Communists.

He was a member of the Czech cabinet and was known for his opposition to the Communists.

He was a member of the Czech cabinet and was known for his opposition to the Communists.

He was a member of the Czech cabinet and was known for his opposition to the Communists.

He was a member of the Czech cabinet and was known for his opposition to the Communists.

He was a member of the Czech cabinet and was known for his opposition to the Communists.

He was a member of the Czech cabinet and was known for his opposition to the Communists.

He was a member of the Czech cabinet and was known for his opposition to the Communists.

He was a member of the Czech cabinet and was known for his opposition to the Communists.

He was a member of the Czech cabinet and was known for his opposition to the Communists.

He was a member of the Czech cabinet and was known for his opposition to the Communists.

such a statement. Nor do I believe that there was such a statement which has been suppressed or destroyed...

"All in all, I am frankly puzzled, but I am beginning to lean more toward the theory of involuntary death than suicide."

In another report, Mr. Steinhart said that "more than three-fourths of the Czech population believes in the murder theory."

**British Teen-Ager May Be Freed**

ANKARA, May 15 (UPI).—The National Assembly today passed a disputed amnesty bill whose beneficiaries will include three Americans and a young Briton. It will reduce to 12 years the life sentences of the Americans and free the British teen-ager. All four were convicted on drug charges.

However, the final bill excluded government-backed provisions to include Turkish political prisoners in the amnesty. Sources said Premier Bulent Ecevit wanted to resign over the issue, but later bowed to pleas by his followers to stay in office.

About 80 percent of Turkey's 45,000 prisoners will benefit from the measure.

The amnesty cut by one-third the life sentences handed down against Kathryn Genn, 28, of Lancaster, Wis., Joann McDaniel, 29, of Coos Bay, Ore., and Robert Hubbard, 28, of San Antonio, Texas, for smuggling hashish.

Ecevit said after the vote.

**Turkish Amnesty Will Slice Terms for Three Americans**

ANKARA, May 15 (UPI).—The National Assembly today passed a disputed amnesty bill whose beneficiaries will include three Americans and a young Briton. It will reduce to 12 years the life sentences of the Americans and free the British teen-ager. All four were convicted on drug charges.

However, the final bill excluded government-backed provisions to include Turkish political prisoners in the amnesty. Sources said Premier Bulent Ecevit wanted to resign over the issue, but later bowed to pleas by his followers to stay in office.

About 80 percent of Turkey's 45,000 prisoners will benefit from the measure.

The amnesty cut by one-third the life sentences handed down against Kathryn Genn, 28, of Lancaster, Wis., Joann McDaniel, 29, of Coos Bay, Ore., and Robert Hubbard, 28, of San Antonio, Texas, for smuggling hashish.

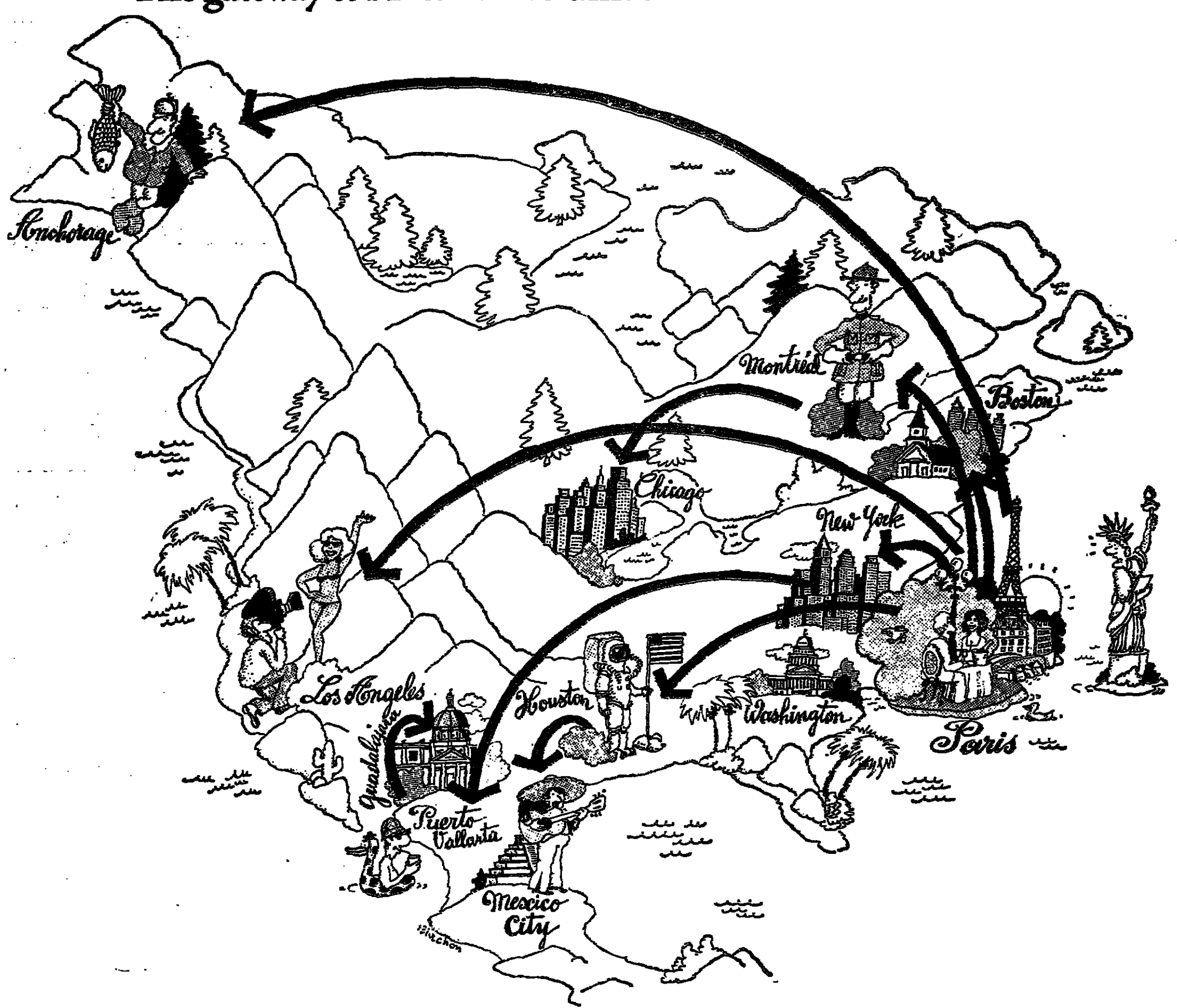
Ecevit said after the vote.

**Turkish Amnesty Will Slice Terms for Three Americans**

ANKARA, May 15 (UPI).—The National Assembly today passed a disputed amnesty bill whose beneficiaries will include three Americans and a young Briton. It will reduce to 12 years the life sentences of the Americans and free the British teen-ager. All four were convicted on drug charges.

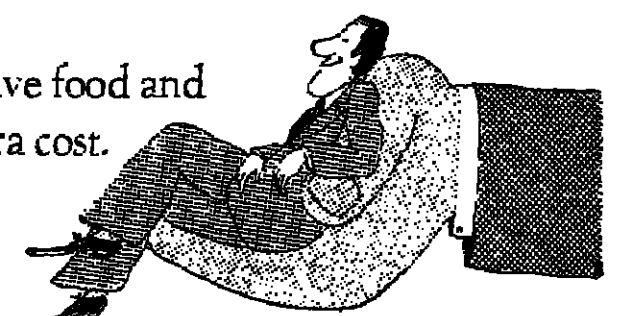
However, the final bill excluded government-backed provisions to include Turkish political prisoners in the amnesty. Sources said Premier Bulent Ecevit wanted to resign over the issue, but later bowed to pleas by his followers to stay in office.

## The gateway to America Columbus never discovered: Paris!



You probably never realized that Paris was so well connected with North America. But it's actually the ideal jumping-off point from almost anywhere in Europe. Air France flies you to 11 cities in Canada, the U.S. and Mexico. With non-stop flights to Montreal, New York, Houston, Boston and Anchorage. With Air France you have the advantage of our superlative food and service on your flight. As well as the choice to go by way of Paris at no extra cost. Columbus never had it so good.

**AIR FRANCE**  
We understand.



Traditional  
SCOTCH with  
age appeal

**HOUSE  
OF  
LORDS**  
8 years old





## Oil Payments Danger

The recent move by the Italian government to curb nonessential imports is a warning signal that the world energy crisis is far from over and may be entering a new and more dangerous phase. The payments imbalances set off by last year's fourfold increase in Mideast oil prices are beginning to register.

All the industrial countries have agreed repeatedly to accept their share of the \$65-billion "oil deficit" expected this year, recognizing that attempts by individual countries to reduce their own deficits—whether by trade, monetary or domestic economic policies other than energy conservation—would merely off-load it onto others. But good resolutions are one thing; what is less plentiful is the political stability, steady nerves, financial credit and sense of community essential for a government to juggle unprecedented deficits.

So far, the two governments that have broken their pledged word have been those most dependent on Mideast oil and, thus, most vulnerable. France tried to get ahead of an approaching deficit in January by devaluing the franc, to brake imports and spur exports. Fortunately, that did not trigger a wave of competitive devaluations, thanks to the more responsible behavior, and better prospects, of other industrial nations. Italy, facing an \$8-billion payments deficit, has imposed a special "tax" on about half of its imports through an import deposit system. Enormous pressures to follow suit are mounting elsewhere, as in Britain, which is now running a current account payments deficit of \$10 billion a year.

The fundamental problem faced by the community of advanced nations is that the

payments burden of the oil-price increase is falling very unevenly.

The United States and West Germany are selling more at higher prices to finance imports. Others, such as Britain and Italy, have been unable to expand their exports.

Moreover, the new Arab oil earnings that are being invested abroad naturally are going more to the strong than to the weak countries. The petrodollars deposited short-term in Swiss and British banks are not proving to be equally available to all industrial countries. That helped precipitate Italy's new import curbs.

In any event, the unprecedented payments problem ahead cannot begin to be solved by short-term loans, including the small, high-interest-rate loan facility the International Monetary Fund has proposed, useful as that would be. An international system of deferred debt repayment for huge sums of money is required and it can only be negotiated between the principal oil-importing and oil-exporting nations.

By 1980, the oil-importing countries will have to borrow hundreds of billions of dollars from the oil producers—directly or through banking intermediaries—to pay for the oil they buy. The 12-nation Energy Coordinating Group set up by the February Washington conference is studying solutions to this and other critical energy problems. But the head of steam behind this American-led enterprise in February has evaporated into the spring sunshine as the oil shortage has eased.

Concrete proposals for stopgap monetary measures by the industrial countries and long-term arrangements to be negotiated with the oil producers are needed now. Italy's import curbs are a dire warning that time is running out.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Mr. Ford's Zigs and Zags

Vice-President Ford asserted the other day that "corruption, malfeasance and wrongdoing" in Washington were "hammer blows to the confidence the American people have placed in their government." Later the same day, Mr. Ford tempered his strong language by saying, "... the President, I hope, will survive, because I think he's innocent."

A day later, after meeting with Mr. Nixon, the Vice-President denied that he and the President had discussed Republican defections; but the next day he said that he had told the President that he was not among those "trying to jump off the ship of state." When asked if he still supported the President as fully as he had when he was named Vice-President in the fall, Mr. Ford replied, "I think the answer is yes."

Everyone is entitled to an occasional change of mind, but Mr. Ford's variety of tones and multiple changes of course during his six months as Vice-President are of particular interest because he is the most immediately presidential Vice-President in American history. Some samplings from his record are instructive.

Mr. Ford reportedly expressed concern that the Watergate crisis might have weakened President Nixon's negotiating posture with the Soviet Union. After that report was published, the Vice-President shifted the burden of his concern about bargaining power to the Senate because of its rejection of a request for additional funds for Vietnam.

Early misgivings about the Vice-President's record of dogged partisanship were hardly allayed by his thumping assault on

Nixon critics at the Farm Bureau convention in January. Soon thereafter Mr. Ford swung to public admonitions to the White House to be more forthcoming with its evidence.

Eyebrows were raised at the White House and around the country when the Vice-President's ruminations about the shape of a Ford cabinet were published in *The New Republic*. Later, of course, yet another in the endless stream of clarifications issued from his office.

The New York Times recognizes that Mr. Ford's situation is sensitive and his roles are complex. He is a potential president. He is also his party's chief cheerleader at its most cheerless time. He must serve as a conduit and as a prod of the grass roots as well as of Capitol Hill for a beleaguered President to whom he is beholden.

Nevertheless, the pressures of the Ford vice-presidency are not nearly so heavy or so complex as those he would encounter in the presidency; and it is Mr. Ford's ability to sustain those burdens that concerns the country. The nation needs less a rudderless tongue than it does a sense of measured judgment in the White House. Mr. Ford himself described the times well in saying that these are "singular days in our national history—days when emotions run deep and strong, days when doubt and suspicion are widespread."

Reasoning can only begin when the people gain a sense that their potential president can wrest durable priorities from tempestuous events and chart a consistent course based upon principled reflection.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### A Defeat for the Clergy

The result of the divorce referendum in Italy reveals the dwindling influence of the Roman Catholic Church in that country. Some of the clergy intervened in the debate in a manner that was anything but helpful to the church's cause. But aside from that, even those who voted against the retention of divorce mostly did so mainly from conservative conviction and a desire to halt the process of institutional disintegration on modern society.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

It is difficult to avoid the suspicion that the referendum may prove a watershed in postwar Italian politics. In the first place, it marks a serious rebuff to the Catholic church. Secondly, it could mark a turning-point in the place of the Communists in Italian politics. But a campaign which was won (despite the deliberately misleading phrasing of the question) on a platform of

civil liberty and individual conscience must represent a major challenge to the quasi-federal structure of traditional Italian politics.

—From the *Financial Times* (London).

### Situation in Mozambique

The whites in Mozambique depend for security on the Portuguese Army, which (being half black) could even turn against them, and they can only hope for eventualities that would allow them to join forces with South Africa and Rhodesia. Guerrilla intransigence might cause the army to fight on, in which case the area south of the Zambezi could perhaps become an adjunct of South Africa. But Lisbon's anxiety to end the fighting, and looming international complications, may prevent any such development. As Gen. Gomes has suggested in Beira, the whites may well simmer down and cooperate with the inevitable black colonies elsewhere.

—From the *Times* (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 16, 1899

NEW YORK—A rumor that ex-President Grover Cleveland had died unexpectedly while fishing in the Ohio River spread over the country like wildfire last night, causing no end of commotion and sorrow. The rumor finally turned out to be just that, started in Chicago. When a reporter found the ex-President fishing in Lake Michigan and asked him about the story, Mr. Cleveland replied, "You can see for yourself that it's absurd."

### Fifty Years Ago

May 16, 1924

WASHINGTON—Announcing that the nation "owes no bonus to able-bodied soldiers of the World War," President Coolidge today vetoed the Bonus Bill, following the example of his predecessor, Mr. Harding, who killed a similar measure 20 months ago. Mr. Coolidge is unwilling to have a sharp increase in expenditures until the funds are raised to meet it.



## The Gentleman in Room S-208

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana is a reminder that there are still a lot of steady decent folk around here watching the store. Every body in Washington is not crazy; it just seems that way.

Room S-208 in the Capitol Building, Mike's hideaway, is as plain and calm as a country lawyer's office. The door is always open. Inside, no fancy elegant people or heroic portraits of the majority leader. Some old amiable cartoons, and a big picture of Jack Kennedy throwing up the first pitch on opening day, with Mike in the background, as usual. An atmosphere of cheerful and relaxed efficiency, coffee perking on the shelf and cookies on the table.

Mike is said to be not pessimistic about the present mess in Washington. He thinks it is wrong to press the President to resign, but he understands why the Republican leader in the Senate, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, condemned the President's private Watergate conversations, and why the Republican leader in the House, John Rhodes, suggests that resignation has to be considered. That's Mike's way: He tries to understand everybody's problems.

### Pressuring

But pressuring the President to resign, he insists, would be unfair, evade rather than resolve the moral and legal issues. Give the President not only the presumption of innocence, he says, but every opportunity to have his lawyers in the House and Senate to argue his case, cross-examine witnesses and report on the floor of the House and Senate, if he chooses, to defend himself personally.

Let the system work, says Mike. It is not only the President, but the Congress and the Constitution that are on trial. But—and here he is very tough—let it work all the way—not halfway. Take the President at his word. Give him every conceivable opportunity to state his case, all the lawyers he wants to challenge the evidence and all the time he needs to do so. But, he insists, "Let's have the evidence."

Mansfield has a sense of pity about human folly and is very generous about the personal aspects of this tragedy—and he sees it not in partisan terms. He is beyond all personal ambition now, even beyond his own party's battles. For example, he not only sees Watergate and Vietnam in moral terms, but also Claspick and Sen. Kennedy, and admires Kennedy as a good senator but is against him as the presidential nominee of his party in 1976.

So there must be something right about a system that puts a decent man like Mansfield in a position of party leadership, and something coming in the thought that people in the House and the Senate, worried about what to do in this crisis, come to room S-208 to talk out their anxieties, and seek Mike's quiet counsel.

Mansfield, if I hear him right, is looking beyond the present turmoil in Washington. He is afraid that the nation would be deeply divided for a long time if President Nixon were forced to resign by political or newspaper pressure.

He thinks the whole Watergate scandal could have been avoided if the President had been open and trusted the system, and

had wondered about what was right or wrong and had said "yes" or "no" at the right time. But he is not worrying about the past now. He agrees with the President that resignation is a bad idea and that the impeachment process should go on to the end, but not in the way the President means it. The Constitution, the courts, the House and Senate must decide and nothing else.

By which Mansfield means: No fiddling, no holding back—not just the transcripts but the tapes. Open all the way. Full and complete disclosure, as the President claimed. Defense lawyers for the President in the Judiciary Committee of the House, and on the floor of the House to cross-examine witnesses, and in the well of the Senate, if the House votes to impeach.

Put it all to test, he says, and bring the people into it all the way. He wants televised hearings in the House and Senate. He wants not merely the evidence the President wants to give, but the best evidence, including the tapes, and if necessary, he wants them played, when relevant, in the chambers of the Congress and on radio and television.

There are many arguments against this procedure, argued in this space before, but Mansfield

thinks we've had enough secrecy, and enough deception. The President has asked for a fair trial under the Constitution, so let it begin with all the relevant facts out plain and clear.

### Simple Approach

This simple approach carries great weight here, for the importance of Mansfield is that his colleagues in both parties and in both Houses believe in him. They watch him in S-208 and on the floor of the Senate, struggling to be fair, opposing the President on troops in Europe, opposing his own party on many issues, arguing for the thing he thinks is right, even if this means opposing his own party.

So he has power, even though he doesn't want it, maybe because he doesn't want it. Others here are jumping to conclusions, calling for resignation, shifting and jumping around. But Mansfield waits. He is in no hurry. He goes on with the business of the Senate. He won't even talk about whether he has made any preparations for a trial of the President. "That's not before us yet," he says.

He may be right or wrong on this procedure, but he has the influence of integrity, and in the end, that may be what the controversy is all about.

## Using the White House Jesuit

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Is there no limit to the weapons Richard Nixon is prepared to use to defend himself? He began by telling us that the tapes would speak for themselves, and would fully exonerate him. A week later (May 9) he propped up a Jesuit theologian to pronounce the tapes as fine examples of Christian morality, and to describe their principal purpose as the embodiment of Christian virtue and high statesmanship.

Here is what I would like someone please to explain to me. Why is Mr. Nixon's judgment so awry these days? I write within minutes of reading the remarks of the Rev. John McLaughlin, Jesuit priest and presidential aide, and I—who ran for public office only once, and achieved 12 percent of the vote—know as certainly as that the sun will rise tomorrow that this venture will bring yet further discredit to President Nixon—and discredit to Father McLaughlin. And, I might add, should do so, even as we dishonor local priests who have been trotted out in history by emperors and princes to baptize their grimy deeds.

### Arousing Anger

Mr. Nixon will succeed in arousing the anger of many who care deeply that we should not trifle with men of God, and who will recall that Mr. Nixon has at least a passive weakness for that kind of thing. For many years, Billy Graham was always there to suggest, however faintly, that God is a middle-class Republican. And when Mr. Nixon went to a church service in Key Biscayne to give thanks for the cease-fire in South Vietnam, he suffered himself to be described by the local pastor in terms that would have embarrassed St. John of the Cross.

The presidential presence is said to be altogether over-awing. But Father McLaughlin is not a country preacher. To become a Jesuit requires 13 years of hard study in the seminary. (Father McLaughlin should have taken the 14th year.) And after that he served as an editor of the Jesuit weekly, *America*, which for a while was given to losing thunderbolts at any Catholic who expressed any reservation over any papal inflection given in any encyclical.

During the 1960s, many Jesuits, far from tilling in the vineyards of ultramontanistism, became self-consciously, not to say obstreperously, independent, the hero of the group in question being of course their fellow Jesuit, Father Daniel Berrigan. Father McLaughlin then ran for senator from Rhode Island against John Pastore, which suggests his inclination to lost causes; and now one detects the accents of yore,

Claire Sterling  
From Rome:

The most striking point  
this [divorce] referendum  
has made is that Catholic  
crusades of the 1948  
kind will probably never be  
possible in Italy again.

ROME—It isn't often that voters in any country have taught politicians as stunning a lesson as the Italians did in their referendum on divorce last Sunday. By the time they went to the polls they had been exposed to some of the shabbiest political confidence tricks anybody has tried to pull here since the post-war republic was founded. They have confounded everybody by refusing to be gulled.

The question before them was supposed to be whether they did or did not want to repeal Italy's three-year-old divorce law. But the question as actually put to them by the anti-divorce lobby was whether they did or did not want a Bolshevik government, free love, flaming adultery, rampant nymphomania, starving grass widows and weeping children, homosexual marriages, and wives running off with housemaids for a lesbian fling—this last cited in dramatic warning to a male Sicilian audience by no less a personage than the Christian Democratic general secretary, Amintore Fanfani. In the end, though, the voters concluded that what they were in fact supposed to be voting about was simply whether they did or did not want to repeal the divorce law. Since the law was demonstrably no menace to home and family here—only 65,641 couples have gotten divorced so far, three-quarters of them after being separated for more than 20 years—89 percent of the Italian voters decided to keep it.

### Even Sicily

The majority was made up not just of sophisticated northerners and city dwellers but also of presumably benighted southerners and peasants. Early times were crossed as in the annals of the republic's history. Nearly every stronghold of the Roman Catholic Church, not to speak of the ruling Christian Democratic party and its sole allies in this campaign—the neo-Fascists—went to pieces. Even Sicily, a backward-looking island if there ever was one, gave 81 percent of its vote to uphold divorce.

Looking back, it seems incredible that Catholic politicians and the church itself should have risked such a test. Reportedly the Vatican didn't care much for the idea. The decision to go ahead with the referendum is said to have been Fanfani's. By all accounts, he was depending on a colossal mobilization of the Catholic clergy to deliver an absolute majority for the Christian Democrats, as it did in 1948: the first and last one they ever got.

Given another majority like that, Fanfani might have created the enduring Catholic regime he has reportedly set his heart on, with himself at the head of it. But times have certainly changed since 1948.

Fanfani's defeat, and it is shattering, has come first of all at the hands of dissident fellow-Catholics in his own Christian Democratic party, Catholic Action, the Catholic trade unions, and all levels of the Vatican hierarchy. The most striking point this referendum has made is that Catholic crusades of the 1948 kind will probably never be possible in Italy again.

Apart from the deep cracks in Catholic ranks, the attitude of many million lay voters in this referendum shows how enormously Italy has changed in this last quarter of a century. For one reason or another—inertia, ignorance, cynicism, disillusion, indifference—these once compliant and predictable voters used to be the establishment politician's delight. It is another and rarer kind of politician, the kind who has always wished Italian voters would show just the sort of gumption they have just shown, who is sighted now.

Obviously it was more than the relatively narrow issue of divorce that stirred these voters to make their declaration of independence. Everything that has been going wrong in Italy for so long has been going much wronger or faster lately: The postal service which hasn't worked for nearly a year, the courts grinding to a halt, unbearable and unrelieved urban pressures, appalling housing conditions and shocking real estate speculation, egregious corruption in high (and low) places, and above all a steady and intolerable rise in prices. While Italy's politicians were running after "yes" or "no" votes on divorce this month, spending \$100 million in the process, the country continued to inch inexorably towards economic ruin.

### State of Shock

It is too soon to know whether the Italians have forced their establishment to a more serious consideration of all these problems, by last Sunday's and Monday's declaration of independence—or indeed, to know what if anything they may have accomplished. But the country's democratic right long since accepted in the rest of the civilized world. They appear to have demonstrated that they are neither politically nor mentally retarded. They have evidently opted for this century over the last, where social customs are concerned. They seem to have sent their Christian Democratic rulers into a healthy state of shock. For the moment, they are immensely pleased with themselves.

How long will that last? Have they really convinced their leaders in Rome that they are a mature, independent, democratic force to be reckoned with? Cared for? Cared for? What wonders may not be in store in Italy if that were true?



## Portuguese, Rhodesians Take Precautions

## African Guerrillas Use Soviet Missiles

By Dial Torgerson

CAIRO, May 15.—The war between the governments of Rhodesia and Mozambique has taken all the way up to 10,000 feet.

That was the altitude at which Portuguese DC-3 transport planes were hit by a heat-seeking missile in northern Mozambique, the air above rain forests was controlled by the Rhodesian government and the Portuguese who were Mozambique.

Starting in mid-April, planes were disappearing on missions in territory roamed by the guerrilla forces fighting while minority governments in Rhodesia, Cambodia, and

bomber failed to return. A spotter plane went down, then a second, small plane looking for it. A helicopter crashed. The Rhodesian government said it was investigating the causes of the crashes.

## Foreigners Aboard

Then the DC-3 was hit in an engine by a missile south of Mozambique. Seven foreign military attaches were aboard the plane, en route to the Portuguese military headquarters at Nam-pula.

Prelimo, the liberation force, fighting the Portuguese, later announced that its guerrillas had shot down the transport. But the pilot managed to bring it in for a forced landing on an airstrip a

few miles away. No one was hurt.

This week the Portuguese confirmed that their enemies in Mozambique were using the Soviet-built SAM-7 missile. The weapon is thought to have an effective range of around 7,000 feet, but the DC-3 was hit much higher. It is guided to its target by the exhaust heat of a plane's engine.

There were reports in both Rhodesia and Mozambique that the guerrillas were equipped with the Russian missiles. One report was that 40 Prelimo men had been sent to Zambia to be trained there in the use of the SAM-7.

## Rhodesian Measures

Rhodesian officials declined to admit that their opponents possessed missiles, but took precautions.

The Rhodesians and the Portuguese both fear that the missiles may be used on civilian targets. So far, Rhodesia has kept guerrilla operations confined mostly to the nation's northern fringe. But in Mozambique, Prelimo has been operating not far west of Beira, a large port which is the territory's second biggest city.

Because of ambushes and mines, much of the Portuguese travel in the territory has been by air. So far no planes have been hit in the south or central areas. But the appearance of the SAM-7 seems likely to change the nature of air travel in Mozambique.

© Los Angeles Times.



Mrs. Indira Gandhi

## U.K., Bulgaria Sign Pact

LONDON, May 15 (Reuters).—Bulgaria and Britain yesterday signed a 10-year agreement on cooperation in economic, scientific, technological and industrial relations.

## Some Major Cities Disrupted

## India General Strike Bucks Rail Walkout

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, May 15 (NYT).—A one-day nationwide general strike, supporting India's striking railroad workers, disrupted major cities in India today.

Bombay, the heart of commercial and port activities, was crippled by the walkout and virtually all government offices, businesses and banks were closed. Calcutta and the southern city of Madras suffered major absences in factories and the offices.

But the overall impact of the strike seemed spurs, and government officials were privately exultant that the nation, sponsored by most trade unions and opposition parties, failed to paralyze the nation. New Delhi, for example, was not badly disrupted, and the city's power, water and milk supplies were unaffected.

## Unique Demonstration

Tough, the K. K. K. workers' union, whose leader George Fernandes is in prison, hailed the "unique demonstration of solidarity and sacrifice by workers in India."

The strike today is not expected to have much impact on Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's tough strategy to break the week-old

lockout until the walkout ends. The unions, politically divided and in some disarray, are against the withdrawal of the strike notice as a prelude to negotiations.

## 1,000 Men in Prison

At least 700 union officials and railmen are now in prison under emergency regulations, a government tactic that has been condemned by the opposition and the press.

Mrs. Gandhi has taken a tough line on the strike because if she accepts the demands of the nearly 10 million railmen—the largest single number of government employees—other unions would be expected to seek similar contracts with the government.

The rail workers, who are paid from \$26 to \$200 a month, have demanded at least a doubling of their wages and an annual bonus equal to one month of their salaries. The government says that the demands are extravagant in view of India's floundering economy.

## Libyan Premier Goes to Moscow

MOSCOW, May 15 (UPI).—Libyan Premier Muammar Qaddafi left for Moscow today for talks with Soviet leaders on the Arab-Soviet pact.

The pact, which is expected to be signed in the near future, would provide for a Soviet-Soviet military presence in Tripoli and reports in the Communist party newspaper, *Pravda*.

## 9 Die in Blaze

MEXICO CITY, May 15 (UPI).—Nine persons burned to death and 46 suffered burns when a gasoline tank truck struck a street lamp post yesterday, police said. Gasoline sprayed onto a live power line, setting off a fire that spread to an apartment house.

## Saigon Reports New Fighting

## Launched by Foe in Highlands

From Wire Dispatches

SAIGON, May 15.—Fighting broke out yesterday in Kontum province, in the northernmost part of the Central Highlands, Saigon command said today.

The command said that North Vietnamese forces fired nearly 100 shells at the Dak Pek Ranger camp, 510 miles northwest of Saigon, and at the Dak To Ranger camp, 50 miles northwest of Saigon.

Enemy soldiers clashed with government troops, the command said. The Saigon command claimed that 25 North Vietnamese and 100 government troops were killed while 100 North Vietnamese and 100 government troops were wounded.

The Dak Pek Ranger base is about 50 miles northwest of Saigon, and at the Dak To Ranger base, about 50 miles northwest of Saigon.

Until yesterday, it had not been attacked by Communist-led forces since the cease-fire, the Saigon command said.

The base is located inside a Communist-controlled area on Highway 14, about 12 miles from the Laotian border.

Meanwhile, the cease-fire situation appeared shaky today as the following Indonesian warning was issued: It may pull out of the Indonesian National Control Commission.

The warning, issued in Jakarta yesterday, follows the temporary breakdown of talks between the Saigon government and the Viet Cong, here and in France, on literary and political issues.

**Yavros Released from Greek Jail**

ATHENS, May 15 (UPI).—The government today released former minister George Yavros from the prison island of Yavros, his family said.

Mr. Yavros was arrested and held to the island on March 15 for praising the British government's decision to cancel a goodwill naval visit to Greece.

A former minister of coordination, Mr. Yavros became spokesman for the Center Union party after the death of former Premier George Papandreu in 1966. Last year, his lawyer filed a petition for his release on health grounds.

## IN THE AIRLINE BUSINESS, IT'S ENCOURAGING TO BE PRAISED.



"I frequently have to go to various cities in the U.S. And TWA is the most comfortable system I have found not only to go to these places directly, but also to enjoy on each trip the rest I need to put my affairs in order."

Mr. José Maria Mazo,  
Director,  
Motomaso, Spain.



"I appreciate TWA's outstanding ground service. TWA is unmatched in helping you resolve problems and get through some of the difficult formalities one encounters from time to time. And everything is done so courteously."

Mr. Guy-Philippe Demory,  
Director General,  
Heury Petrochem, France.



"I have now been flying on TWA for ten years. Every time I fly I rediscover how good their service is. The introduction of their Ambassador Service made this experience really outstanding."

Mr. Fausto Gardini,  
Captain,  
Italian Davis Cup Team.



"My case history of TWA super service: My non-TWA flight from Denver was late. Would I miss the essential connecting TWA flight to Europe, in New York? When we had finally landed, to my surprise, a TWA car was waiting to rush me on the shortest route to TWA's own Flight Wing One, so I could easily make my connecting TWA flight."

Another thing: TWA offers right from Flight Wing One a number of connecting domestic flights, the uncommon punctuality of which I have learned to appreciate."

Mr. Hans Jucker, President,  
Tell Safe and Vault Manufacturers,  
Switzerland.



"My enthusiasm for TWA dates back to an occasion some years ago when I went to them with a problem. I was most impressed by the way that TWA instantly mobilised all their resources to put things right as quickly as possible."

They couldn't have been more helpful, prompt or efficient and, as a result, I've flown TWA several times since."

Dr. C. A. E. Briggs,  
Director of Agricultural Research,  
Pfizer Limited, U.K.

At TWA, we feel that experienced business travellers are the ultimate judges of airline service.

They travel a lot. And if you don't please them, you lose them.

We're glad to say that a lot of them are pretty pleased about TWA.

As businessmen, they understand the simple logic behind TWA's Ambassador Service: give people better value for their money than anybody else, and you end up with many more satisfied passengers.

They may come out with words of praise. Or they may quietly book with TWA again for the next trip.

Either way, it's a good reason for you to see your travel agent about flying TWA next time.

Many of our most loyal passengers originally thought they'd just try us once, for a change.

## TWA FROM MAJOR EUROPEAN CITIES TO:

NEW YORK	BOMBAY
BOSTON	BANGKOK
PHILADELPHIA	HONG KONG
WASHINGTON	TAIPEI
CHICAGO	OKINAWA
LOS ANGELES	GUAM
SAN FRANCISCO	HONOLULU

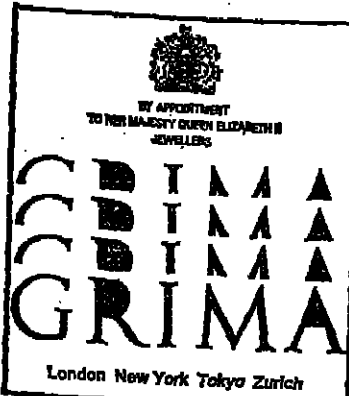
PLUS CONNECTIONS TO TWA'S 35 US CITIES



COURVOISIER

The Brandy of Napoleon





London New York Tokyo Zurich

**SONA**  
LA MAISON DE L'INDE  
presents  
**Tantric Art**



Exhibition-Sale  
Starting May 15  
Jewelry-Articles  
for interior decoration

400, rue Saint-Honoré - Paris 1<sup>er</sup>  
Téléphone: 260.36.13  
Monday to Saturday from 9.30 till 18.30

**Sulka**  
shirtmakers  
Ready made clothes and accessories  
For very exclusive people.  
2 rue de Castiglione Paris 1<sup>er</sup> 260 38-08  
Export discount 15% American Express Card accepted.

## BALLET IN HAMBURG— U.S. Choreographer's Rich View of Dance

By David Stevens

HAMBURG (IHT).—John Neumeier, the American choreographer in his first season as the Hamburg State Opera's ballet director, has just given notice of an ambitious and richly elaborated vision of dance as a theatrical spectacle, one that seems likely to give dance a strong claim to a bigger share of the audience in what already is a great theatrical and musical city.

"Meyerbeer/Schumann," Neumeier's first original, full-evening ballet since transferring himself, his dancers, and a nucleus of repertoire from Frankfurt, defies easy classification. It is a phantasmagoria of musical-historical-literary associations on the worlds of two composers of the romantic age—Giacomo Meyerbeer, who had dreadful creative hangups but whose now-moribund operas were the rage of his time, and Robert Schumann, whose music lives but whose tangled personal life ended in mental derangement.

"The spectacle begins with Caruso's recording of 'O Paradiso' from Meyerbeer's 'L'Africaine' and ends with the Adagio from Schumann's Second Symphony, and in between employs scores by two contemporary composers. It uses the recorded voices of two actors uttering the words of the two main characters. It requires the services of a conductor who doubles as a pianist and a composer who doubles as a conductor,

A scene from John Neumeier's "Meyerbeer/Schumann," created for the Hamburg State Opera.

P. Peyer.

and what must be the entire troupe of dancers, one of whom has to produce a few notes on the piano that occupies the center rear of the stage for the work's two hours. The dance ranges from abstract to representational, and its vocabulary over a wide classical-modern spectrum.

### Compensations

If all this sounds like an indigestible mixture of disparate elements, well, there were times when the connecting thread ran thin and the symbolic-literary baggage heavy. But the compensations were in the right place, with an ample amount of expressive and inventive choreography when it counted.

While Caruso sang and the actors spoke (Schumann's criticism of "Les Huguenots" and Meyerbeer's pained resolution), Max Midant (Meyerbeer) and François Klaus (Schumann) did battle exercises, then wandered around the stage dressing themselves—Meyerbeer with an insistent flamboyance and avidly collecting laurel wreaths as he went; Schumann with irritated indecisiveness. Then the stage was filled with Meyerbeer and his gallery of operatic characters, the composer battling with his creative blocks as his figures acted out their wildest plots with extravagant gestures until their whole world collapsed of its own hollowess. The effective score for this section was Günther Bialas's "Meyerbeer Paraphrases," which succeeded somehow in being both respectful of Meyer-

beer's most familiar melodies, while using changed instrumentation and interrupted climaxes for alienation effect.

Christoph Eschenbach conducted this part fluently, then for the interlude that began the second part of the spectacle he moved to the piano on stage for sensitively nuanced performance of Schumann's "Kinderszenen," for which Neumeier devised an abstract ballet, classical yet full of childlike hesitations, exuberance and unpredictability.

Then Wilhelm Kilmayer took over on the podium to conduct his own new score, characterized mainly by long overlapping phrases in the strings and outbursts of percussion—while the dancers, moving in sinuously suggestive, intertwined groupings, gave choreographic form to Schu-

mann's life through the figures of the composer, Clara, Clara's forbidding father, Brahms, Schumann's mother and the Florestan and Eschscholtz of his own split personality.

### An Epilogue

Neumeier returned to abstraction for an epilogue, but this time with the dance being shaped by the long span of the symphonic Adagio, whereas the "Kinderszenen" dances were for small groups, changing in number and character with each "scene." The whole had continuity and variety, but the construction was sufficiently loose to suggest that "Meyerbeer" and "Schumann" could easily be performed separately—in fact, in next season's Staatsoper prospects, they are listed separately—and even that

all four sections could stand on their own. Also, some parts made heavy presumptions of the audience's familiarity with Meyerbeer's operas and Schumann's life. But, for a heartening amount of time, it was dance that carried the dramatic load—and aroused interest in Neumeier's future projects.

Marco Arturo Marelli's set—a sheet of tulle lifted from the floor to become a stage roof and light absorber—was effective, and Silvia Strahammer's costumes were colorful. The dancing was at a uniformly high level, and there was no skimping on the recorded voices, for Will Quadflieg (Schumann) has been one of the mainstays of the famous Deutsche Schauspielhaus here, while Boy Gobert (Meyerbeer) is the current intendant of the Thalia.

## HAMBURG OPERA IN ITALY 'The Magic Flute'—Major Event for Florentine Festival

By William Weaver

FLORENCE, May 15 (IHT).—The second major musical event of the Maggio Musicale, Florence's spring festival, opened last night: This was a superbly realized, beautifully paced performance of Mozart's "Magic Flute," brought here by the Hamburg State Opera. Unfortunately, the visit of the Hamburg company will be brief: after three performances of the Mozart work, they are leaving. Once they were brought this far, it would have been interesting to see some of the other productions in their large and often unconventional repertoire.

But instead of complaining about what wasn't given, one should praise what was. The company came complete, with chorus and orchestra; and from the first act of the overture it was clear that it would be a soberly stylish, pondered (but far from ponderous) reading of the score. The conductor, Horst Stein, kept everything virtually at chamber-level, making the pranks scenes light-hearted and the solemn pages taut, intense. Everything flowed easily, as if spontaneously; and there was—as there rarely is in Italian opera houses—a true sense of a team, a troupe, playing for one another as much as for the audience.

The coherence of the cast makes the singling out of individual members invidious, and yet it is impossible not to underline the stately, noble baritone of Hans Sotin; the tender Pamela of Lucia Popp; the sweet, truly sung Tuganenko of Werner Hölweg. In the part of Papageno, so often over-hampered, Udo Krewow—in a Harpo Marx get-up—was youthful and engaging, abetted by his pretty Papagena, Jutta Renate Thilo. The three boys were touching, never cute.

When it was new, some time ago, this Peter Ustinov staging of "The Magic Flute" came in for some criticism. It is hard now to see why; it is surely respectful of the text and faithful to the music, and yet inventive. Some details of the sets by Jean-Denis Malcles might be improved perhaps (the fire and water tests were too tame), but his costumes are handsome, a positive contribution to a thoroughly enjoyable experience.

## Met's Hoving Sees No Cultural Slump in United States

By Robert J. Donovan

NEW YORK.—It is not hard to find signs that culture in the United States, in these days of inflation, corruption and mass production, has fallen on evil times.

"The Exorcist" is making millions while the Metropolitan Opera has been forced to shorten the 1974-75 season by at least six weeks because of costs. Neither a novel nor a play was found worthy of a Pulitzer prize this year.

Has culture become a victim of high prices, vulgarity, pornography, violence, over-population and crumbling tradition?

No—in the opinion of Thomas Hoving, the controversial director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. "The strengths in the arts are not so much declining as shifting," Mr. Hoving said.

### Highest Quality

"Not too many years ago 36 Broadway theaters were flourishing. With the works of such playwrights as Tennessee Williams, Arthur Miller and others, you had a never-ending procession of things that were the highest quality—even experimental things.

"Now that is not so true," Mr. Hoving went on. Theater people get out their pocket calculators and say let Papp do it, let somebody else do it. To solve the problem of inflation they renovated theaters, put in vast new seats. This caused public discomfort, and they were in a vicious circle, with the whole environment becoming a money thing.

"That generated Off-Broadway and Off-Off-Broadway where one would think the slack would be picked up, but it hasn't, curiously enough. I guess the big stage is still very important.

"The Kennedy Center in Washington, D.C. is the one place in the country that is really doing a quite spectacular job. The critics condemned its architecture, said a town like Washington wouldn't go for it. But it is the only one with full bookings, making its own way financially," the museum director pointed out. "It is putting on the openings of the top plays in the country right now."

### Transformed Theater

"It has transformed not only Washington but quality theater. It was the first to put on 'Moon for the Misbegotten,' Bernstein's 'Mass' and 'Jumpers,' a really exciting play."

I had seen a great performance of "Gods of the Plagues" at the Kennedy Center and said that I hoped it would get to New York. "There you have it—right there!" Mr. Hoving exclaimed. "That is the leitmotif of this par-

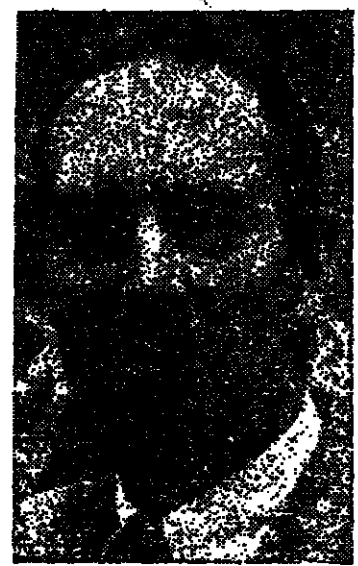
ticular season. It tells what is happening. You hope it comes to New York! People used to hope that a New York show would go on the road."

At 43, Mr. Hoving heads one of the world's major museums after an earlier career that included archaeological excavations in Sicily, educational programs on television and a period as commissioner of parks in New York. His management of the Metropolitan Museum has caused controversy, but his views are as strong as those of his critics.

### Success in Sculpture

"I don't think our culture is declining," he said. "Painting, I think, has a problem. Whether decline, I am not sure, but the search is not leading to the discovery in painting somehow. I think sculpture is not declining. It is a highly successful expression of what we are. It is totally unideological or un-fad. Look at 19th-century U.S. sculpture and look at today's, with its great freedom and release.

"Despite commercial restrictions, architecture is doing spectacular things, partly because of the new materials that architects have to work with, such as the new capability of steel. Net and mesh steel are things the Romans would just loved to have had.



Thomas Hoving  
... Met director.

have to work with, such as the new capability of steel. Net and mesh steel are things the Romans would just loved to have had.

## Expo '74—Pint-Sized World's Fair in Spokane

By James P. Sterba

SPOKANE (NYT).—Expo '74, Spokane's pint-sized world's fair, on the theme of environment has been attracting some 20,000 people a day since it opened last week.

On 50 acres of downtown riverfront and two small islands, there are 11 national pavilions, dozens of company exhibits, a permanent city opera house, an amusement park, food and souvenir stands, singers, hands, handicrafters, folk artists, flowers and 2,700 young trees.

Richard J. Barnhart, a 36-year-old, walking encyclopedia on international expositions, calls it a "jewel box fair." Some conservationists call it a disgraceful commercial sellout.

But most visitors interviewed at random appear to agree with Oscar Dindal, of Beaverton, Ore.

"There's not too much here about the environment I didn't know before, but it's a real nice fair," he said.

### Messages

Visitors find displays that range from sobering messages on man's mutilation of nature to sales pitches for recreational vehicles. An exhibit on vanishing species of animals, sponsored by Spokane County, for example, notes that "the record with the whale condemns us," while at the Ford Motor Company pavilion one learns that "outdoor pleasure and enjoyment are provided with luxury and comfort in this 1974 Mercury Montego MX Villager station wagon."

An Afro-American pavilion concentrates on black culture and achievement, while the Mormon exhibit stresses the need to eradicate moral decay.

"The U.S. pavilion may indeed 'make people think,' as a visitor remarked. Under a 65,000-square-foot vinyl canopy dome that



Conical U.S. pavilion dominates Expo '74 grounds.

serves as Expo's centerpiece is a fountain made of old bathtubs and sinks—a condemnation of the leaky faucet and wasted water. A walk-through pile of junk is used to show how valuable it could be if recycled.

Slides, movies, photos and posters abound, but most visitors said the highlight of the U.S. exhibit was a 26-minute film, starring actors Chief Dan George and James Whitmore, shown on a movie screen six stories high and nine stories wide. It begins with moving aerial views of Grand Canyon that make viewers feel they are on a dizzying airplane ride.

A chairlift ride over the fairgrounds and the gondola ride over the Spokane Falls get high marks from visitors. But most visitors interviewed said they considered the Soviet Union's exhibit to be the best attraction.

Soviet Exhibit  
Inside the 52,000-square-foot Soviet pavilion, there are detailed

mock-ups of Soviet cities, colorful art montages, three movie theaters, Ruble-Goldberg-like modes of air and water purification systems, a mineral display, Armenian archaeological treasures, and a cafeteria-style restaurant featuring Soviet food and vodka.

Ideology is relatively low key. Early environmental concern began in 1917, when Communism triumphed over the pillaging czar, one movie concludes. An-

other display says casually that while water recycling may not be profitable in a capitalist country, the Soviet Union does it because it is best for people.

Expo visitors and officials have given mixed reviews to the 27 commercial exhibitors. Hardly anyone knows, for example, that the fair's grassy outdoor theater was sponsored by the Boeing Corporation, while the commercial message in Bell Telephone's pavilion is hard to miss.

The energy pavilion, set up by oil, coal and electric companies, shows in photos, graphs and slides the problem of supplying fuel but not the profits in doing so. Coal is labeled "the black fuel with a silver lining," but the problems of strip mining are not discussed.

### A Symposium

No major environmental protection groups have exhibits, although some have been invited to participate in a summer environmental symposium series.

The Air Force has a display booth, but its message is more solidly told to Expo visitors by the constant overhead roar of B-52 bombers on their landing approach to nearby Fairchild Air Force Base.

"It is a great irony," quipped a visiting Soviet journalist. "An environment fair down here and the environment destroyed by the environment of Vietnam up there."

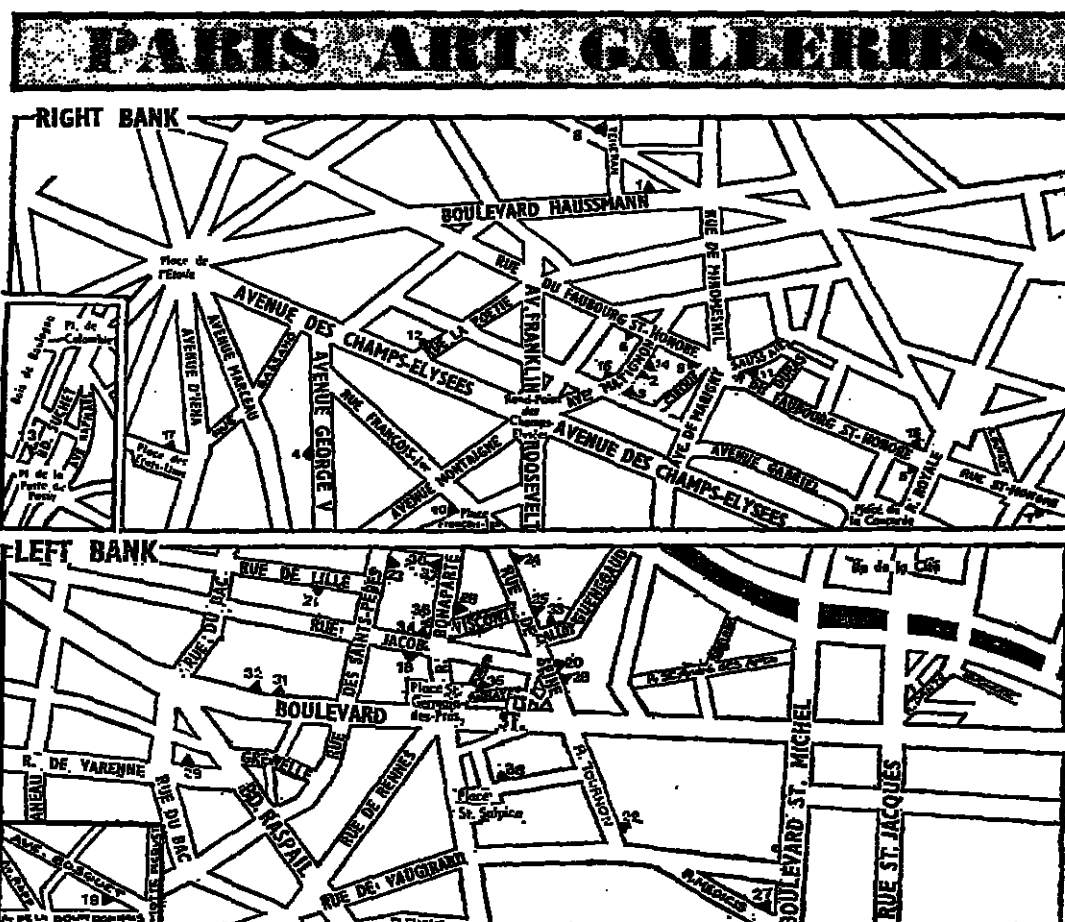
## ON THE ARTS AGENDA

The Sadler's Wells Opera, which will begin the 1974-75 season under its new title of English National Opera, has announced a season that includes four new productions. They are Verdi's "Don Carlos," in a new English translation by Andrew Porter, conducted by Charles Mackerras, staged by Colin Graham and designed by Christopher Morley (Aug. 21); the British stage premiere of "The Bessards" by

Hans Werner Henze, who will conduct and stage, and with Timothy O'Brien and Tuzena Pirith as designers (Oct. 10); Mozart's "The Magic Flute," (Mackerras, Anthony Besch, John Stoddart-Dec. 4); and Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier" (Mackerras, John Copley, David Walker-Jan. 30).

Glen Carlo Menotti will stage his own opera "The Medium" in a new production at the Theater am Gärtnersplatz in Munich on May 30. It will form a double-bill with Kurt Weill's "The Gnar Has His Photograph Taken," which will be staged by Hans Korte. Peter Falk will conduct both works, and the sets and costumes will be by Pat Halmen and Sophie Schrock.

Rudolf Nureyev, with Merle Park of London's Royal Ballet and the ballet troupe of the Paris Opera, will appear at the Palais des Beaux-Arts in Paris from June 10 to 21 in a program of Balanchine's "Apollo," Bouronville's "Flower Festival at Genzano," Paul Taylor's "Aurore" and Jose Limon's "The Moor's Pavane."



### RIGHT BANK

(1) **GALERIE ARIEL**  
240 Boulevard Haussmann (tel. 227-13-89)  
Contemporary Paintings.

(2) **Galerie Emmanuel DAVID**  
14 Avenue Maitland (tel. 339-44-80)  
Bellas, Baroque, Caron, Cavetti, Brann, Deloncle, Alain Fournier, Humbert, Jostand Andre Marchand, Menegry Pissarro, Seignia, Vabouval.

(3) **WALLY FINDLAY**  
GALLERIES INTERNATIONAL  
New York, Chicago, Palm Beach, Paris.  
2 Ave. Maitland (tel. 227-78-74)  
Nessi.  
30 years  
Post impressionist paintings  
May 16-June 11.  
Daily 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Mon. Thru Sat.

(4) **WALLY FINDLAY**  
**GEORGE V GALLERY**  
MICHEL, HENRY, May 9-June 5.  
DIRECTOR: POUCELLE.  
Michel George V. Tel. 225-25-70, daily  
10 a.m.-9 p.m. Sunday 1 p.m.-5 p.m.

(5) **GALERIE DE FRANCE**  
8 Paroisse Saint-Honoré (tel. 255-52-37)  
MARXAN, Until June 2.

(6) **Galerie Hervé ODERMATT**  
89 rue Saint-Honoré (tel. 255-52-38)  
VERSCHUËN - May 14-June 28.

(7) **CLAUDE MARUMO**  
243 Rue Saint-Honoré tel. 071-38-08-4  
XIX<sup>e</sup> cent. paintings. Impressionists.  
Post-impres. & contemporary paintings.

(8) **GALERIE MAECHT**  
12 Rue de Tournai (tel. 523-13-18)  
POL RURY  
Sculptures & Ceramics.

(9) **GALERIE NICHIDO**  
61 Paroisse Saint-Honoré (tel. 355-62-45)  
Painters from the Gallery.

(10) **GALERIE DE PARIS**  
84 Place Flandre (tel. 355-45-20)  
LEHNDEN, Until May 28.

(11) **Galerie de la Présidence**  
MONTANE May 3-15.  
Exclusively: De Gailard, Georges Oudot.

(12) **Galerie DENISE RENE**  
Right Bank: 124 Rue La Botte (tel. 255-03-17)  
CHRISTINA, Versmange May 16.

### RIGHT BANK

(13) **ANDREE STASSART S.A.R.L.**  
40 Rue de la Chapelle (tel. 525-15-45) on appoint.  
REDUTIVE ART, D'ARCO, BLAJOIR  
M. SENEY, MARGUERITE, WITKO  
PICASSO, MICHEL WARREN.

(14) **GALERIE TAMENAGA**  
15 Avenue Maitland (tel. 355-51-04)  
Permanently: ALPHEA, BABOULENE,  
CHABRY, FUSARO, GUTMANMAN.

(15) **GALERIE URBAN**  
13 Rue Saint-Honoré (tel. 355-62-89)  
From Senor to Loris, Roth, Latape.  
(16) **GALERIE VERCEL**  
9 Avenue Maitland (tel. 355-52-25)  
710 Madison Avenue, New York.  
BOUSSOU  
April 24-May 18.

(17) **VISION NOUVELLE**  
6 Place des Sabots (tel. 123-72-13)  
DAUBIER, 29  
LA SATIER D'ARJOUD, 29  
150 euvrings Until June 15.

(18) **GALERIE BIREN** 31 Rue Jacob, 66  
Original modern art galleries.

(19) **GALERIE BOSQUET**  
44 Ave. Boquet, tel. 531-65-96  
Publisher Original Modern Graphics.

(20) **JEANNE BUCHER**  
53 Rue de Seine (tel. 355-22-22).

(21) **LA DEMEURE**  
6 Pl. Saint-Sulpice (tel. 339-02-74)  
Contemporary Tapestries  
AUDISSON - NEW WEAVINGS.

(22) **Galerie PAUL FACCHETTI**  
17 Rue de Lilla (tel. 549-71-90)

(23) **Galerie KARL FLINKER**  
22 Rue de Tournai (tel. 355-12-73)  
ARROYO - From May 28.

(24) **GALERIE FRAMOND**  
3 Rue de Saint-Pierre (tel. 355-74-78)  
BEALDIN, SOUES, DE CONINCK,  
BSTEVE, CARRELL, LIGER, LESIEUR,  
PICASSO, POLAKOFF, SAVARO,  
VIERDA DA SILVA.

### LEFT BANK

(25) **LILIANE FLORENS** 15 R. de Seine, 225-  
Francos Modern paintings & paintings.

(26) **LES HEURES CLAIRES**  
19 Rue Bonaparte, tel. 023-06-26.  
Books, Drawings, Lithographs, Prints,  
Sculpture, Doll, Baskets, Textile, etc.

(27) **Galerie de la LUMIERE**  
13 Rue de Médicis (tel. 338-05-30)  
Original modern lithographs & prints.

(28) **GALERIE MELKI**  
65 Rue de Seine (tel. 333-12-71)  
MELKI, 65-71-72  
Paintings, 1953 to 1960.

(29) **NOVA LISA** 22 R. de Valenciennes, 549-  
17-25. Modern & Naïve art, paintings.

(30) **GALERIE RATIE**  
6 Rue Bonaparte (tel. 238-16-40)  
Permanently: CHACRON, CHACRON, FARRI, BELON, LANSKY, MATIA,  
MATRIEU, POLAKOFF, SUBVAGE,  
Lithographs by DALL, PICASSO and  
Yves Palatier.

(31) **Galerie DENISE RENE**  
Left Bank: 108 Rue Saint-Germain (tel. 333-72-51)  
SCROFFER.

(32) **GALERIE SAINT-GERMAIN**  
203 Rue Saint-Germain (tel. 044-19-55)  
CHACRON, BELON, LANSKY, MATIA,  
FARRI, BELON, LANSKY, MATIA,  
MATRIEU, POLAKOFF, SUBVAGE,  
Lithographs by DALL, PICASSO and  
Yves Palatier.

(33) **DARTHEA SPEYER**  
5 & 6 Rue Jacques-Caillet St. T. 723-78-41.  
NORA SPEYER.

(34) **TAPESTRIES**  
Robert Faut, Rue de Valenciennes,  
Aubusson Tapestries, Printed.  
34 R. Jacob Tel. 333-02-50 Weaving on  
premises (wholesale price to retailers).  
71 Rue de Valenciennes, Aubusson.

(35) **Galerie Albert VERBEKE**  
9 Place Flandre (tel. 723-72-82)  
Contemporary Masters.

(36) **GALERIE DE**  
13 Rue Bonaparte, tel. 333-15-77

(37) **Lucie WEILL** 6 R. Bonaparte, 66  
LABARTHE, Until May 28.

**TIKAL**  
4 Place Vendôme, Paris,  
presents  
new sculptured jewelry  
enriched with gems  
**JEAN MAHIE**  
Sculptors in gold

The most beautifully imaginative  
jewels and objets d'art in Paris  
**L'ARCADE CHAUMET**  
Audio-visual presentations of our latest creations  
at 3.30 p.m. and 5 p.m. daily  
12 PLACE VENDOME 260.32.82

**La Baule**  
ideal resort  
in Southern Brittany  
Great international resort Casino, 9 night-  
clubs and discotheques.  
Ask for full particulars and free brochure  
to Syndicat d'Initiative  
44504 - LA BAULE (FR) Tel. (40) 60.28.20  
Name and christian name  
Address

JPV 101/50



### Trade Deficit Britain Cut Last Month

**Expected Decline Costs Value of Pound**

By Terry Robards

LONDON, May 15 (AP)—The government reported today that Britain's trade deficit improved for the first time in five months, due largely to an upsurge in exports as the nation recovered from the impact of the three-week work stoppage.

The government said the visible trade deficit during the month ended March 31 was \$2.1 billion, down from \$2.4 billion in February. The improvement was the first since November 1973.

The government said the visible trade deficit during the month ended March 31 was \$2.1 billion, down from \$2.4 billion in February. The improvement was the first since November 1973.

The government said the visible trade deficit during the month ended March 31 was \$2.1 billion, down from \$2.4 billion in February. The improvement was the first since November 1973.

The government said the visible trade deficit during the month ended March 31 was \$2.1 billion, down from \$2.4 billion in February. The improvement was the first since November 1973.

The government said the visible trade deficit during the month ended March 31 was \$2.1 billion, down from \$2.4 billion in February. The improvement was the first since November 1973.

The government said the visible trade deficit during the month ended March 31 was \$2.1 billion, down from \$2.4 billion in February. The improvement was the first since November 1973.

The government said the visible trade deficit during the month ended March 31 was \$2.1 billion, down from \$2.4 billion in February. The improvement was the first since November 1973.

The government said the visible trade deficit during the month ended March 31 was \$2.1 billion, down from \$2.4 billion in February. The improvement was the first since November 1973.

The government said the visible trade deficit during the month ended March 31 was \$2.1 billion, down from \$2.4 billion in February. The improvement was the first since November 1973.

The government said the visible trade deficit during the month ended March 31 was \$2.1 billion, down from \$2.4 billion in February. The improvement was the first since November 1973.

The government said the visible trade deficit during the month ended March 31 was \$2.1 billion, down from \$2.4 billion in February. The improvement was the first since November 1973.

The government said the visible trade deficit during the month ended March 31 was \$2.1 billion, down from \$2.4 billion in February. The improvement was the first since November 1973.

The government said the visible trade deficit during the month ended March 31 was \$2.1 billion, down from \$2.4 billion in February. The improvement was the first since November 1973.

The government said the visible trade deficit during the month ended March 31 was \$2.1 billion, down from \$2.4 billion in February. The improvement was the first since November 1973.

The government said the visible trade deficit during the month ended March 31 was \$2.1 billion, down from \$2.4 billion in February. The improvement was the first since November 1973.

The government said the visible trade deficit during the month ended March 31 was \$2.1 billion, down from \$2.4 billion in February. The improvement was the first since November 1973.

The government said the visible trade deficit during the month ended March 31 was \$2.1 billion, down from \$2.4 billion in February. The improvement was the first since November 1973.

The government said the visible trade deficit during the month ended March 31 was \$2.1 billion, down from \$2.4 billion in February. The improvement was the first since November 1973.

The government said the visible trade deficit during the month ended March 31 was \$2.1 billion, down from \$2.4 billion in February. The improvement was the first since November 1973.

### Japan Payments Deficit Narrows During Month

TOKYO, May 15 (AP)—Japan's overall balance-of-payments deficit narrowed to the equivalent of \$780 million in April from \$1.2 billion in March and \$1.3 billion a year earlier, the Finance Ministry said today in a provisional report.

The improvement reflects various measures the government has taken to curb outflows of long-term capital and to encourage an increase in short-term borrowing overseas. There was little improvement to be seen in the critical trade and current account balances, however.

Although Japanese exports, including a sharp increase in ship deliveries, jumped 48 percent from a year earlier to \$4.16 billion in April, imports, mainly reflecting higher oil prices, surged 88 percent to \$4.54 billion.

This left a trade deficit for April of \$380 million, a slight deterioration from March's \$378-million deficit and a big turnaround from a \$430-million surplus in April 1973.

The situation looks a little better on a seasonally-adjusted basis. By this method of calculation, April exports total \$4.16 billion, up 12.8 percent from March, while imports are up only 1.5 percent to \$4.43 billion. Thus, the seasonally-adjusted trade deficit is \$270 million in April from \$272 million in March.

The services and transfer payment accounts, which are combined in the provisional totals, show a deficit of \$460 million for April, compared with a \$467-million deficit in March and a \$270-million deficit a year earlier.

The government has been at work on the recent large deficits in this category by tightening restrictions on the amount of foreign travelers may take out of Japan. On May 1, the government revised its system of requirements.

The government said the visible trade deficit during the month ended March 31 was \$2.1 billion, down from \$2.4 billion in February. The improvement was the first since November 1973.

The government said the visible trade deficit during the month ended March 31 was \$2.1 billion, down from \$2.4 billion in February. The improvement was the first since November 1973.

The government said the visible trade deficit during the month ended March 31 was \$2.1 billion, down from \$2.4 billion in February. The improvement was the first since November 1973.

The government said the visible trade deficit during the month ended March 31 was \$2.1 billion, down from \$2.4 billion in February. The improvement was the first since November 1973.

The government said the visible trade deficit during the month ended March 31 was \$2.1 billion, down from \$2.4 billion in February. The improvement was the first since November 1973.

The government said the visible trade deficit during the month ended March 31 was \$2.1 billion, down from \$2.4 billion in February. The improvement was the first since November 1973.

The government said the visible trade deficit during the month ended March 31 was \$2.1 billion, down from \$2.4 billion in February. The improvement was the first since November 1973.

The government said the visible trade deficit during the month ended March 31 was \$2.1 billion, down from \$2.4 billion in February. The improvement was the first since November 1973.

The government said the visible trade deficit during the month ended March 31 was \$2.1 billion, down from \$2.4 billion in February. The improvement was the first since November 1973.

The government said the visible trade deficit during the month ended March 31 was \$2.1 billion, down from \$2.4 billion in February. The improvement was the first since November 1973.

The government said the visible trade deficit during the month ended March 31 was \$2.1 billion, down from \$2.4 billion in February. The improvement was the first since November 1973.

The government said the visible trade deficit during the month ended March 31 was \$2.1 billion, down from \$2.4 billion in February. The improvement was the first since November 1973.

The government said the visible trade deficit during the month ended March 31 was \$2.1 billion, down from \$2.4 billion in February. The improvement was the first since November 1973.

The government said the visible trade deficit during the month ended March 31 was \$2.1 billion, down from \$2.4 billion in February. The improvement was the first since November 1973.

### Output Rises 0.4% in U.S. During April

**Surplus in Payments Narrows in Quarter**

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—U.S. industrial output rose in April for the first time in five months, largely because of a recovery in auto production, the government reported today.

The increase of four-tenths of 1 percent showed that the nation's business recovery may be on target with government forecasts. Industrial output declined three-tenths of 1 percent in March and six-tenths of 1 percent in February.

The administration has predicted that the steep first-quarter slide in the country's economy would flatten out in the second quarter and be followed by a resumption of economic growth after mid-year.

Despite the April increase in production, the Federal Reserve Board's industrial production index stood at 124.7, which was still far below the high of 127.5 reached last November before the impact of the Arab oil embargo was felt.

The government also reported an \$85-million surplus in the balance of payments for the first quarter of the year, a big decline from the surplus of \$2.7 billion in the last quarter of 1973.

A major factor in the worsening payments position was the higher cost of foreign oil. The cost of oil imports rose 72 percent to \$4.6 billion, while the quantity declined by 19 percent.

But the report on industrial production indicated the worst of the economic slowdown resulting from the oil shortage may be over.

Auto assemblies increased 14 percent in April to an annual rate of 7.5 million units, compared with a rate of 6.5 million units in March, the industrial production report said.

Production of business equipment continued to increase and there also were advances in output of iron and steel mill products, the government report said.

The payments balance figures were on the "official reserve" basis, which measures the dollars accumulated by foreign central banks through their foreign exchange market dealings. The United States has a payments surplus on this basis when central banks abroad show a net increase in their total dollar holdings.

Another measure of the balance of payments showed a deficit in the first quarter, but this measure showed improvement from the prior quarter and from a year earlier. The "net liquidity" balance showed a first-quarter surplus of \$544 million following a \$1.12-billion deficit in the previous period.

A year earlier, this measure of private as well as government dollar flows registered a big \$8.55-billion deficit.

Special Factors

The Commerce Department said the first-quarter balances on both bases were influenced by several special developments, including changes in trade and financial transactions related to the Arab oil embargo, the removal of U.S. controls on capital inflows late in January, and changes in restrictions on capital inflows by several foreign countries.

The official reserves transactions balance was adversely affected by a \$2.4-billion shift in net inflows of liquid private capital as liquid assets held abroad by U.S. banks, agencies and branches of foreign banks in the United States rose sharply.

The merchandise trade surplus in the first quarter averaged substantially to \$200 million from \$136 million in the fourth quarter, reflecting the hefty rise in prices of imported oil in recent months.

The trade figures, which are adjusted on a balance of payments basis, showed exports of \$22.2 billion in the first quarter and imports of \$22.0 billion.

The Commerce Department also said business inventories in March rose a seasonally-adjusted \$2.4 billion, or 1.1 percent.

Company Reports

City Investing Co.  
First Quarter 1974 1973  
Revenue (millions)... 510.85 454.24  
Profits (millions)... 11.14 16.09  
Per Share... 0.33 0.51

Dresser Industries  
Second Quarter 1974 1973  
Revenue (millions)... 295.9 241.85  
Profits (millions)... 13.03 10.27  
Per Share... 0.96 0.77

Gamble-Skogmo  
First Quarter 1974 1973  
Revenue (millions)... 348.7 317.4  
Profits (millions)... 3.04 2.76  
Per Share (diluted)... 0.56 0.50

International Harvester  
Second Quarter 1974 1973  
Revenue (millions)... 1,253.4 1,055.4  
Profits (millions)... 39.4 37.4  
Per Share... 1.42 1.36

Six Months  
Revenue (millions)... 2,249.7 1,951.0  
Profits (millions)... 64.1 50.1  
Per Share... 2.31 1.32

### FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

#### Loews Seeks Control of CNA

Loews Corp. has signaled its intent to take over CNA Financial Corp., a troubled Chicago insurance holding company, by applying to the Illinois Department of Insurance for approval to purchase a majority of CNA's voting securities. The move would involve an investment of well over \$250 million. Illinois law requires that anyone seeking 10 percent or more of the stock of an Illinois-based insurance company must obtain department approval. Public hearings on Loews' application are to be held June 6. Currently pending before the department is an application of Swiss-owned Winterthur Insurance, which is seeking up to 20 percent of CNA's stock. A decision on that application is expected later this month. Loews, which currently owns about 6.8 percent of CNA's stock, is seeking to buy 20 million CNA common and preferred shares through a cash tender offer to holders, which, together with its current position, would give it effective control.

#### Burmah Cautious, but 'Not Gloomy'

Burmah Oil, which boosted its profit last year to \$27 million from \$25 million, is cautious about the outlook for 1974. Chairman J.A. Lumsden says, "We are not gloomy, but there are so many uncertainties." Officials estimate that by the 1980s Burmah could be in command, on the basis of current discoveries, of around 150,000 to 200,000 barrels of crude oil a day. It is quite possible that the Thistle field, in which Burmah has a 19 percent stake via the recently acquired Signal Oil & Gas Co., will turn out to be twice as big as it is currently thought to be.

### Oil Crisis Seen Altering Banking Theory

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—The real burden on the oil-consuming world caused by massive boosts in oil prices will be gradual rather than immediate because of the inability of the oil-exporting countries to quickly increase their imports.

Thus, according to Robert Solomon, deputy chairman of the International Monetary Fund's Committee of Twenty deputies and senior adviser to the Federal Reserve Board, "the real impact on the standard of living of the rest of the world will be mitigated."

Mr. Solomon, who will resume full-time duties at the Fed after mid-year, said in a speech delivered in New York that the oil-exporting countries, even those with more diversified economies, will develop large surpluses because it will take time to "increase their imports in line with their increased export earnings."

He pointed out that funds placed by the oil-exporters in what are usually termed short-term assets (as in Eurocurrency markets) are likely to be held for a long time, while the exporting nations develop the capacity to absorb large imports.

At the same time, whatever form the borrowing by oil consumers takes, "the fact is that they are likely to be debtors for a long time."

"All this means that conventional fears about financial institutions borrowing short and lending long ought to be looked at and tempered in the light of the likely patterns over time of the balance of payments positions of oil consumers and oil exporters," he said.

Conventional attitudes toward creditworthiness may have to be revised, as well, he declared, "as individual oil-importing countries go into debt to finance their unavoidable trade deficits."

He pointed out that the consuming countries as a group will be able to repay their debts only when the oil-exporters are in a position to buy more goods from world markets.

### Brief Rally Fails to Lift Prices in N.Y.

**Dow Index Drops 1.8 As Turnover Rises**

NEW YORK, May 15 (Reuters).—A report that Libya had reduced crude oil prices by about \$3 a barrel touched off a brief rally on the New York Stock Exchange this afternoon, but it failed to offset earlier losses, and stocks closed lower on light turnover.

For most of the session, the market had to cope with some of its old domestic problems—inflation and rising interest rates—along with new tensions in the Middle East.

Other factors tending to discourage investors included the continued slump in new car sales, and a Commerce Department report that the balance of payments surplus shrank in the first quarter.

The Dow Jones Industrial average was down more than 5 points in early trading, recovered to a small gain briefly and closed at 846.06, down 1.80 from the previous day. Declining issues led gains throughout the session, closing at about 825 to 810.

Volume totaled 11.24 million shares against 10.88 million yesterday.

Automotive stocks were fractionally mixed despite a 28 percent drop in industry car sales in the first third of May.

Pennzoil, which had been delayed in opening, fell 2 3/4 to 20 7/8. Pennzoil said it was "in full compliance with all laws and regulations" in the spin-off of its United Gas Pipeline Co. unit.

The Federal Power Commission had said yesterday Pennzoil's action may be in violation of the Natural Gas Act.

Gold mining shares also lost considerable ground following some weakness in the price of gold bullion in London.

Dome Mines dropped 5 to 154 1/2. Homestake Mining 1 1/8 to 78 3/4. Campbell Lake 1 3/8 to 75 3/8 and ASA 1 1/4 to 75 5/8.

Du Pont gave up 1 1/8 to 175 3/8 among the chemicals, but Texas Instruments gained 2 to 110 3/4, and Procter & Gamble 1 1/4 to 99.

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index lost 1.12 to 84.83.

### Dollar Rallies In Europe

LONDON, May 15 (AP)—The dollar rose very sharply on foreign exchange markets today amid unconfirmed reports that the U.S., West German and Swiss central banks had reached agreement to prevent the dollar from declining too far against the deutsche mark and Swiss franc.

The dollar rose to 2.4520 DM from 2.3900 yesterday when it traded at its lowest level in almost a year. It also gained against the Swiss franc, rising to 2.883 from 2.797 yesterday.

One dealer said reports that central banks would intervene to support the dollar caused widespread purchases of dollars to close out short positions. He added that there was little evidence that central banks actually supported the dollar, but that late selling of marks from New York suggested that the New York Federal Reserve Bank might be intervening.

The dollar also rose to 2.5850 guilders from 2.5135. It rose against the French franc to 4.8488 from 4.7850.

In Zurich, a spokesman for the National Bank said it is not intervening in the market to support the dollar.

The strength shown by the dollar must be due to rumors that central banks are considering joint support, he said.

"As you can see, the rumors alone are doing the trick. Why, then, should we intervene?" he added.

Gold declined to \$164.40 an ounce at the London afternoon fixing from \$164.50 in the morning and \$165.50 yesterday afternoon.

### U.K. Companies to Include Inflation in Their Accounts

LONDON, May 15 (AP)—A new, provisional, standard of accounting aimed at showing how inflation has affected corporate earnings was published today by the Accounting Standards Steering Committee (ASSC).

The new standard applies to all companies in Britain with a stock exchange listing and is recommended to all other companies. It applies to accounting periods beginning on, or after, June 30 and is expected to sharply reduce the size of profits reported.

The initiative is "the most important advance in accounting in our generation," said Kenneth Wright, president of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales. "It transcends in importance the consolidated accounts which were first publicly discussed in 1932," he said.

The provisional statement is based on a draft which was issued for comment by the ASSC in January 1973.

It is to be converted into a full standard after the publication of a report by a committee, known as the Sandilands Committee, which has been formed by the government to inquire into inflation accounting. If necessary, the provisional standard will be modified in light of the committee's report.

Under the provisional standard, companies are being asked to give shareholders, in addition to their basic historical accounts, a supplementary statement in terms of the value of the pound at the end of the period to which the accounts relate. This will illustrate the impact of inflation on the company's results.

The provisional standard has been approved by the councils of the participating bodies of ASSC—the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales in association with the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland, the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland, the Association of Certified Accountants and the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants.

Some major U.K. companies have already published inflation-adjusted accounts as supplements in their annual reports, employing the recommendations contained in the ASSC's draft.

Among the principal new material in the provisional standard as compared with the previously disclosed draft is the recommendation that inflation accounting be adopted in due course for interim accounts, 10-year summaries of corporate results and profit forecasts.

### Unilever Net Up 14 Percent

LONDON, May 15 (AP)—Unilever Group said today its net profit in the first quarter totaled \$41.1 million, up 14.5 percent from the \$35.9 million earned in the same period a year earlier.

Sales rose to £1,306 billion from £1,033 billion.

Unilever said various factors make the outlook for the rest of the year uncertain.

World market prices for some of the raw materials used by the group's food companies appear to have fallen slightly from the peak levels of the first quarter, the company said. But it noted that there are still high priced inventories to be consumed, while prices of chemical feedstocks and raw materials for detergents are still rising.

The company said all product groups except animal feeds and meat showed good increases in sales volume in the first quarter.

In Europe as a whole results improved, while its North American companies made "an encouraging start to the year."

World market prices for some of the raw materials used by the group's food companies appear to have fallen slightly from the peak levels of the first quarter, the company said. But it noted that there are still high priced inventories to be consumed, while prices of chemical feedstocks and raw materials for detergents are still rising.

The company said all product groups except animal feeds and meat showed good increases in sales volume in the first quarter.

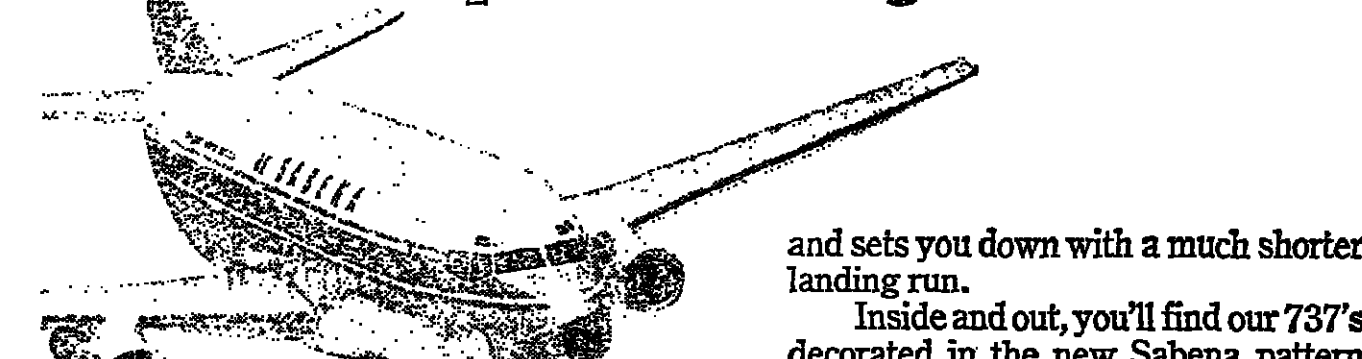
In Europe as a whole results improved, while its North American companies made "an encouraging start to the year."

World market prices for some of the raw materials used by the group's food companies appear to have fallen slightly from the peak levels of the first quarter, the company said. But it noted that there are still high priced inventories to be consumed, while prices of chemical feedstocks and raw materials for detergents are still rising.

The company said all product groups except animal feeds and meat showed good increases in sales volume in the first quarter.

In Europe as a whole results improved, while its North American companies made "an encouraging start to the year."

### Sabena introduces a more comfortable way to get around Europe: the Boeing 737-200.



and sets you down with a much shorter landing run.  
Inside and out, you'll find our 737's decorated in the new Sabena pattern.

The Boeing 737-200 comes into service with Sabena on routes within Europe.  
With the same wide-bodied layout which is soon to be familiar on all Sabena aircraft, the 737 offers real advantages in passenger comfort.  
Although you'll take the 737 for relatively short flights, you'll soon discover that you have more shoulder, elbow and legs space than ever.  
Wherever you sit in the cabin, you'll find you're never more than one seat from an aisle.  
And your hand baggage disappears into a handy, individual locker over your head.  
With its powerful new fan jets, built by Pratt & Whitney, the 737 takes off more quickly, reaches its cruising altitude sooner,



And you'll find our hostesses wearing new couturier-designed uniforms.  
In short, the 737 will get you to where you're going more quickly, more comfortably, more stylishly.  
You'll be able to take the 737 for all flights within Europe.  
And if you want to fly on with us, we can take you to any of 4 continents.  
You'll soon find Sabena is a better way to fly.  
Go Belgian. Go Sabena.



BANQUE DE COMMERCE ET DE FINANCEMENT  
BANCOFIN SA  
Rue de la Loi 17, 1050 Brussels  
Téléphone 02/538.11.11  
Telex 320000 BANCOFIN



[illegible]

1







# Because Chemical bankers are also imaginative businessmen, they think beyond routine banking.

Different financial problems can't all be tackled in the same way. And they can't usually be solved by banking techniques alone. At Chemical Bank, our people have the same kind of imagination as successful businessmen. That's why so often our customers reshape projects they started with: our financial specialists open up entirely new horizons and find original, workable solutions. The sort that can't always be found in the pages of a banking manual.



## Rapid decision-making.

Chemical Bank's solutions can be implemented right away because we realize that every moment lost can jeopardize the success of an enterprise. And our people not only have the same kind of imagination as successful businessmen, but the same freedom to make decisions, too. And that's vital to customers who want to make decisions and make them fast.

## Effective world-wide execution.

Singapore, New York, or Rio de Janeiro, Chemical Bank can help you financially anywhere around the world through offices located in the strategic places. Our people constantly exchange information and experience with their colleagues all over the globe. They keep in touch with every little fluctuation in the market, so that they can help their customers as effectively as possible in whatever part of the world they're doing business.

## Our world-wide offices.

Main Office: New York. Branch Offices: Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, Paris, Tokyo, Zürich and Nassau. Representative Offices: Beirut, Birmingham, Madrid, Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Mexico City, Hong Kong, Manila, Singapore and Sydney. Correspondent Banks in over 185 nations.

# CHEMICAL BANK

When needs are financial  
the reaction is Chemical.

### Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
3 M.	10 1/2-11	7 1/2-8	7 1/2-8	10 1/2-11
6 M.	11 1/2-12	8 1/2-9	8 1/2-9	11 1/2-12
1 Y.	12 1/2-13 1/2	9 1/2-10 1/2	9 1/2-10 1/2	12 1/2-13 1/2

### International Stock Indexes

	Amsterdam	Brussels	Frankfurt	London	Milan	Paris	Sydney	Tokyo	Zurich
1974	111.5	110.1	110.5	102.5	111.5	110.5	110.5	110.5	110.5
1973	108.5	107.5	108.5	100.5	108.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5

### FCE Quotations

	May 15, 1974	1974	1973
DJIA	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
FTI	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
NYSE	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
AMEX	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00

Rules & regulations available from:  
Forward Contract Exchange Company Ltd.  
Kerkstraat 363, Amsterdam 1017 CA, The Netherlands.  
Phone: 25 47 33.  
Telex: 3114 FCEX NL.

### ROTHMANS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Continental Depository Receipts (CDRs)  
The undersigned announces that as from May 14, 1974, an interim dividend for the financial year ending March 31, 1974, of DFLs 3.39 net will be paid on div. cpn. No. 1 of the CDRs of ROTHMANS International Limited, each repr. 100 shs. of 12.5 p. at the offices of KAS-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam. Tax credit 27 pence per CDR.  
Amsterdam Depository Company N.V.  
May 10th, 1974.

## American Stock Exchange Trading

1974	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div	5	P/E	1973	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div	5	P/E	1972	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div	5	P/E
12/1	AAAR Corp.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	12/1	AAAR Corp.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	12/1	AAAR Corp.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2
12/1	AAAR Corp.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	12/1	AAAR Corp.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	12/1	AAAR Corp.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2
12/1	AAAR Corp.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	12/1	AAAR Corp.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	12/1	AAAR Corp.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2
12/1	AAAR Corp.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	12/1	AAAR Corp.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	12/1	AAAR Corp.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2

### Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP)	Closing prices on May 15, 1974	NEW YORK (AP)	Closing prices on May 15, 1974
1. National	10 1/2	1. National	10 1/2
2. National	10 1/2	2. National	10 1/2
3. National	10 1/2	3. National	10 1/2
4. National	10 1/2	4. National	10 1/2
5. National	10 1/2	5. National	10 1/2
6. National	10 1/2	6. National	10 1/2
7. National	10 1/2	7. National	10 1/2
8. National	10 1/2	8. National	10 1/2
9. National	10 1/2	9. National	10 1/2
10. National	10 1/2	10. National	10 1/2

## Robert H. Fast MBA, PhD

has been appointed Senior Vice President  
and Director of Financial Investments

## Intra Investment Company

S.A.L.

The leading Arab multinational investment bank and holding company whose major stockholders are the Governments of Kuwait, Lebanon and Qatar.

ABDEL AZIZ STREET, P.O. BOX 7384, BEIRUT, LEBANON.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY CALIFORNIA ASIATIC OIL COMPANY

(A SUBSIDIARY OF STANDARD OIL CO. OF CALIFORNIA)

The Government of the Libyan Arab Republic on February 11, 1974, announced the issuance of a decree whereby it purported to nationalize immediately all of the interests and assets in Libya of California Asiatic Oil Company ("Calasiatic") in relation to Concessions 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 51, 73, 83, 119, 120, 131, 132 and 133 in Libya. The Government of the Libyan Arab Republic had previously purported to nationalize 51% of Calasiatic's interests and assets in all of these concessions on September 1, 1973, an action publicly stated by the Government to be in retaliation for Calasiatic's refusal to accede to the Government's demands for transfer to it of interests in all of its concessions for an amount far less than their true value. The action by the Government on February 11 coincided with the opening of the Washington Conference of principal oil consuming nations and was characterized in a Libyan Government press release as a "practical and decisive reply to President Nixon's message to Col. Muammar Gaddafi."

The Government of the Libyan Arab Republic has purported to transfer all of Calasiatic's interests and assets in Libya to the Libyan National Oil Corporation.

Calasiatic's rights to these concessions were acquired from the Libyan Government by Calasiatic and Texaco Overseas Petroleum Company jointly through Deeds of Concession granting these companies the exclusive right to explore for and to produce oil from the areas of Libya covered by these concessions and to export the oil. Crude oil is presently produced from two concessions: Concession 47 crude oil is called "Sirica Crude" and that produced from Concession 51 is called "Amna Crude."

These actions of the Government of the Libyan Arab Republic were discriminatory and arbitrary. As such, they are a clear violation of International Law as well as of contractual obligations of the Libyan Government which are provided by Libyan law. Calasiatic has protested the announced decrees and, in accordance with the concessions, has called for arbitration of the dispute arising from the Libyan Government's actions.

Calasiatic has also notified the Government of the Libyan Arab Republic that the Government's acts are wrongful and incapable of depriving the company of its rights.

Accordingly, the attention of all those who may be concerned with these developments, whether as purchasers of oil or otherwise, is drawn to the continuance of Calasiatic's rights with respect to crude oil produced from the above-mentioned concessions and products manufactured or derived therefrom. It is the intention of the company to assert those rights whenever and wherever necessary against those who infringe them.

California Asiatic Oil Company

Weekly net asset value

on May 13, 1974

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

U.S. \$34.94

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.

U.S. \$25.49

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pearson, Hering & Pearson Haringstraat 214, Amsterdam

Send for the Free Booklet

"Stocks vs. Land - a Comparison"

No Investor Should Be Without It!

Clipping this Coupon is Better than Clipping Coupons

Please send me your detailed comparison of stocks vs. land

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ Country \_\_\_\_\_

INTERNATIONAL PBL INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Representation throughout the Free World

Executive Offices: 16 Berkeley Street, London, W1X 8AE, England

PBL is an international land research and investment advisor and consulting organization whose investment medium is California, U.S.A., land.















هكذا على النص